

Gal 5 Wb.

F I F T H

R E P O R T

FROM THE

England - Parl - H. of C. - Res. - II.

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY,

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR

IN THE

C A R N A T I C,

AND OF

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH
POSSESSIONS IN THOSE PARTS.

1786



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F I F T H
R E P O R T
FROM THE
C O M M I T T E E
O F
S E C R E C Y, &c.

The First Maratta War.

The Committee of Secrecy, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the War that now subsists in the Carnatic, and of the present Condition of the British Possessions in those Parts, and to report the same to the House, with their Observations thereupon; and who were instructed to enquire into the Rise, Progress, Conduct, and present State of the Maratta War, and all other Hostilities in which the Presidency of Bengal now are, or have been, engaged in the Support of that War; and of the Effects which the said War and Hostilities may have produced in Bengal, and the other Settlements and Possessions of the East India Company;

HAVE laid before the House, in their First Report, the best Account which from various Sources of Enquiry and Information, they had been able then to procure, of the Irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and of the military Transactions that happened, and of the other Measures that were pursued, in consequence thereof; and having thought it their further Duty, in order more fully to inform the Judgment of the House, to carry forward
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their Enquiry into an Investigation of the Conduct of the Company's Servants, as far as it might appear to have had any Influence on those Transactions; or to have been the Cause of the Misfortunes which had lately happened; they have submitted to the House the Result of that Part of their Enquiries also (as far as they had proceeded therein) in the same Report.

But in tracing these supposed Sources of Misfortune, Your Committee were naturally induced to make it the Object of their first Attention, to examine the previous Situation and Proceedings of that Government, into whose immediate Dependencies the Invasion of the Enemy had been brought, with such rapid and fatal Success. It has been already explained to the House, what early and authentic Intelligence of the hostile Designs of Hyder Ally, appears to have been received by the Governor and Council of Fort Saint George, and what Steps they had taken by Negotiation to prevent the Attack, or by defensive Preparation to repel it.

But in the Course of this particular Investigation into the previous Measures of the Madras Presidency, there having been discovered among their Records several Suggestions of other Causes extrinsic to their own Conduct, and which, though arising at a Distance, might be supposed, by Connection or Controul, to have had a material Effect in weakening the Powers of their Government, and giving Advantage to the Enemy, Your Committee considered an Examination of those Suggestions to be incumbent upon them; and thought that they should not have completed, with the Impartiality they are anxious to give Proof of, the Duty entrusted to them, if they did not pursue every probable Cause, however distant, and involved in whatever Difficulties, of Events so interesting to the Honour and Welfare of the British Nation, and her Dependencies.

And they have received, with great Satisfaction, an Encouragement and Confirmation to their Opinion and Intentions; by the declared Sentiments of the House, at the Time when the Committee was revived, at the Opening of this Session of Parliament. These Considerations have naturally and necessarily directed the immediate Prosecution of their renewed Enquiries, to collect and lay before the House an Account of the Conduct and Circumstances of the Maratta War. It has appeared to the House from a former Report, that the Presidency of Fort Saint George had openly attributed a Part of their Misfortunes, arising from the Insufficiency of their Force and Resources, and the defenceless State of the Carnatic at the Time of the Ir-
ruption

ruption of Hyder Ally, to the War in which the Two other Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay had impolitically involved the Company's Possessions with the Maratta Nation, and in Support of which, at the Requisition of those Presidencies, a considerable Body of Troops on the Madras Establishment had been sent to Bombay and Surat. These Circumstances were said to have much influenced the Designs of Hyder Ally; because he by this Means found it easy to make his own Peace with the Marattas, and received additional Encouragement to carry into Execution his intended Invasion upon the Territories of the Company, and of their Ally the Nabob Mahomed Alli, in the Carnatic, while they were thus deprived, not only of the Assistance of the other Presidencies, but also of a considerable Part of their own Forces. In order to make the House more competent Judges of the Truth and Extent of this Charge, Your Committee have thought it proper to carry back their Investigation to that Period in the Year 1774, when the Presidency of Bombay seized upon Salsette and the adjacent Islands, which appears to have been the first open Act of Hostility against the Marattas, and to have been followed by a Treaty with Ragonaut Row, for the Purpose of assisting him (in Consideration of certain Concessions to the Company) to recover Possession of the Peshwaship, or chief Rule of the Maratta State, over which a great Confederacy had in his Stead placed an Infant, the real or supposititious Son of Narrain Row, the deceased Peshwa.

But as the Subject of this Enquiry is new and extensive, involving in it a Necessity of frequent References, not only to the particular Situation of the Company's Settlements, but also to the general State of political Connections and Interests in India; and as the singular Constitution, as well as the actual Condition of the Maratta Empire, will be found to have operated with essential Influence at the Beginning, and during the Continuance of the War which Your Committee are to treat of, they think it improper to break at once abruptly into a mere Narrative of Events, without laying a previous Ground Work of local Information, by which alone, a fair and ready Judgment can be formed, of the Wisdom or Impolicy, of the Equity or Injustice, of the political and military Proceedings in Question.

The Constitution and Establishment of a new Plan of Administration in Bengal, by which that Presidency became entrusted to many essential Purposes, with a superintending Power over the rest of the British Govern-
ments,

ments, and by which the general System of Indian Affairs was materially affected, appears to Your Committee to be the proper Era in which to take a View of the political Perspective, and to make a slight Sketch of its general Out-line.

Extracts from
the Act 13th
Geo. III. C. 63.
Appendix, No. I.

The Act intituled, " An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East-India Company, as well in India as in Europe," was passed in the 13th Year of His present Majesty. The general Clauses in it, which regarded only Matters at Home, were to take Effect from and after the 1st October, 1773; such as extended in their Operation to the East-Indies, were not to be in Force till the 1st August 1774. But Your Committee find it provided, that for the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, there should be appointed a Governor General and Four Counsellors, who should have the same Powers, as were then or at any Time might have been exercised by the President and Council, or Select Committee, in the Kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. The Opinion of the Majority was in all Cases of Difference to decide the Question; and where the Numbers present should by any Accident be equally divided, the Governor General, or in his Absence, the next Senior Member, were to have a Casting Voice. Then follows a Clause, by which a superintending and controlling Power was given to them in the following Words:

" And be it further Enacted by the Authority afore-
said, That the said Governor General and Council,
" or the major Part of them, shall have, and they are
" hereby authorized to have Power of superintending
" and controlling the Government and Management
" of the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Ben-
" coolen respectively, so far, and in so much, as that
" it shall not be lawful for any President and Council
" of Madras, Bombay, or Bencoolen, for the Time
" being, to make any Orders for commencing Hostilities,
" or declaring or making War against any Indian Princes
" or Powers, or for negotiating or concluding any
" Treaty of Peace, or other Treaty, with any such In-
" dian Princes or Powers, without the Consent and
" Approbation of the said Governor General and
" Council first had and obtained, except in such Cases
" of imminent Necessity as would render it dangerous
" to postpone such Hostilities or Treaties, until the Or-
" ders from the Governor General and Council might
" arrive; and except in such Cases where the said Pre-
" sidents and Councils respectively shall have received
" special Orders from the said United Company: And
" any

“ any President and Council of Madras, Bombay or
 “ Bencoolen, who shall offend in any of the Cases afore-
 “ said, shall be liable to be suspended from his or their
 “ Office, by the Order of the said Governor General
 “ and Council; and every President and Council of
 “ Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, for the Time being,
 “ shall, and they are hereby respectively directed and re-
 “ quired to pay due Obedience to such Orders as they
 “ shall receive, touching the Premises, from the said
 “ Governor General and Council for the Time being,
 “ and constantly and diligently to transmit to the said
 “ Governor General and Council, Advice and Intel-
 “ ligence of all Transactions and Matters whatsoever,
 “ that shall come to their Knowledge, relating to the
 “ Government, Revenues, or Interest of the said United
 “ Company.”

In the same Clause the Governor General and Council were directed to obey the Orders of the Court of Directors, and to transmit regular Advices to them; which, within a limited Time, they (the Directors) should lay before one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mr. Hastings was appointed the First Governor General; General Clavering, Colonel Monson, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, the First Counsellors; and they were to hold their Offices for Five Years, from the Time of their Arrival in Bengal and of their taking upon them the Government of that Presidency, and not to be removeable in the mean Time, except by the King, upon Representation made by the Court of Directors. The next in Rank was appointed to succeed in case of any Avoidance of the Office of Governor General, and the Court of Directors were empowered to supply the vacant Place of any Counsellor, with the Consent of His Majesty, under His Sign Manual, during the first Five Years. The Powers of Government, until such Appointment should be made, were to continue in the mean Time in the remaining Body. After the first Five Years the Nomination was to be in the Court of Directors.

The Establishment of a Board of Trade, and Regulations for the Conduct of those Matters, which were made the particular Objects of that Jurisdiction, formed also a material Part of this Act.

And Your Committee also find herein a Prohibitory Clause against receiving, directly or indirectly, any Present, Gift, Donation, Gratuity, or Reward, pecuniary or otherwise, or any Promise or Engagement for them, and against the carrying on, or being concerned in, any Dealings or Transactions, by Way of
 Traffic

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 Traffic

Traffic or Commerce of any Kind whatsoever, (the Trade and Commerce of the United Company only excepted;) and the First of these Prohibitions were extended not only to any Governor General or Members of the Supreme Council, and to any Chief Justice or Member of the Supreme Court of Judicature, but also to every Person holding a civil and military Office under the Crown or the Company. The latter was directed only against any Governor General and Council, and any Chief Justice or Member of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and against all Collectors, Supervisors, and any of His Majesty's Subjects employed in the Collection of the Revenues.

All the Provisions relative to the Governor General and Council were enacted, by another Clause, to commence from the Time that public Proclamation should be made of their Arrival, or of any Three of them; at Fort William in Bengal, which Proclamation they were required to make.

And Your Committee find, That Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell were at that Time in India, Mr. Hastings being Governor, and Mr. Barwell One of the Members of the existing Council of the Presidency of Bengal; that the Three other Gentlemen left England in the Month of April 1774; and that, previous to their Departure, the Court of Directors had agreed upon a Body of Instructions, which were approved by Counsel as legal and consistent with the Provisions of the Act—These, dated 29th March, appear to be addressed to the Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal, and will be found in the Appendix, N^o 2.

N. B. They
failed in the An-
son, April 11,
1774.
Appendix, No. 2.

Your Committee will only observe in this Place, That they are introduced with an earnest Recommendation to the Board “ of the most perfect Harmony amongst
“ themselves, as an Object of the highest Concern to
“ the Prosperity of the Company, and the due Exe-
“ cution of the great Trust reposed in them;” and with
“ a Direction, that they should fix their Attention to
“ the Preservation of Peace throughout India, and to
“ the Security of the Possessions and Revenues of the
“ Company.” And in regard to the controlling Power over the other Settlements in Matters of Treaty, and on Questions of making Peace or War, Your Committee find this general Direction :

“ That you attentively view the general Posture of
“ our Affairs in India, respecting the Country Powers,
“ their Interests, and probable Connections with each
“ other, with Us, and other European Nations; and
“ that you take such Measures as shall, upon the
“ Whole,

" Whole, be most conducive to our general Interest;
 " and in all your Deliberations and Resolutions, that
 " you make the Safety and Prosperity of Bengal your
 " principal Object."

But your Committee have observed, That previous to these Regulations, thus sanctified and enforced by Parliamentary Authority, the Court of Directors had instructed the existing Administration; and particularly Governor Hastings, to be watchful of every Opportunity to reduce and regulate the Expences of their Government and its Dependencies, and to be earnestly attentive to an Enquiry into the Conduct of their Servants under that Presidency. And in a Letter of the 16th April 1773 to the Governor, they expressed an high Approbation of his Services, and encouraged him to proceed in the Arrangements he had so happily begun, under Assurance of their Protection and Support, and with this express Direction: " We desire particularly, that you will distinguish and encourage Merit, " wherever you find it; so do we most strictly conjure " you not to suffer Rank, Station, or any Connection " or Consideration whatever, to deter you from bringing every Oppression to Light, and every Offender, " Native and European, to condign Punishment."— And in their Letter of the same Date to the Council, they desired them to assist their President with their unanimous Efforts for the full Accomplishment of all Regulations.

And we perceive that the Governor, in the Answer which he sent to the Court in Acknowledgement of the Favour and Kindness shewn to him, " found himself under the Necessity of avowing his Inability to " obey their Commands in regard to an effectual Enquiry into the Conduct of their Servants;" and he at the same Time declared, in Excuse of the Behaviour not only of Individuals, but of the collective Members of former Administrations, " that the Blame " was not so much imputable to them, as to the want " of a Principle of Government adequate to its Substance, and a coercive Power to enforce it," and he remarked upon the Incompetency of their Constitution, " for the Government of a great Kingdom, under " ancient Charters, which were framed merely for the " Jurisdiction of trading Settlements." He rejoiced, therefore, in being apprised of an intended Change in the System of Law and Policy, and after pointing out such actual Defects, as seemed to him to require Correction, he suggested certain Regulations for that Purpose, with an Excuse, for the Appearance of thereby seeking to gratify his own Ambition; as he principally

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Appendix, No. 3.
 28 August, 1771.
 Par. 32.
 18 Decem. 1771.
 7 April, 1773.
 Par. 28.

Appendix, No. 4.

Letter from Governor Hastings,
 1 September,

1772.
 Letter to President and Council,
 16 April 1772.
 Par. 1, 2, 3.

See also Letter from Governor and Council of Bengal, 5 September 1772;
 Par. 2. to 18.

From Do. separate, 10 November 1772, Par. 1 and 6.

Letter from Governor Hastings,
 11 November, 1773.
 Appendix, No. 5.

recommended the Propriety of increasing the Power and Duration of the Office of Governor, by an Exposition of the Mischiefs which arose from its Weakness and Instability.

But in order to prosecute the Plan which we have announced, and to lay before the House the fullest Information of the State of the Company's Territorial and other Possessions, and of the Revenues arising therefrom, under the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, previous to the Arrival of the Members of the new Administration, Your Committee have arranged the several Particulars in a methodical Chart, by which they may be seen and examined at one comprehensive View. And we have thought it proper to begin this Representation at that Period, when the Report of Your Secret Committee, appointed in the Year 1772, closed the State of Accounts, which had then been last transmitted from India.

In the same Design Your present Committee here further exhibit to the House, a concise Abstract of the Annual Deductions which those Presidencies were, by Treaty or otherwise, obliged to make out of their Revenues to the several Country Powers; and also a Detail of the Expences which were incurred in each Year for the Administration of the Civil Government.

The Condition of the Public Treasuries, and the Amount of the bonded, and other Debts, will be placed in the same Order and Method, and hereby every Subject of Revenue will be at once within Reach, for occasional Reference and Inspection.

After these, Your Committee have, upon the same Plan, and for the like Purposes, put together the Materials from which the State and Circumstances of the Military Establishment were drawn, and may be as readily surveyed.—The Number, Quality, and Distribution of the Troops, both European and Natives, in the Company's Service under those Governments, compose this Head of Information, and it is completed by an annexed Account of the Charges which attended them.

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial, and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid, from May 1771 to April 1772.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£. S. g.
Calcutta Purgunnahs. Land Rev.	14,31,780			
Charges of Collection	— —	2,64,224		
Jaghire to Lord Clive	— —	2,58,631		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	9,08,825	102,243
Burhwan Province. Land Revenues	52,39,496			
Charges of Collection	— —	10,16,112		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	42,23,384	475,138
Chittagong Province. Land Reven.	6,04,232			
Charges of Collection	— —	63,270		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	5,41,052	60,868
Midnapore Province. Land Reven.	10,18,248			
Charges of Collection	— —	46,661		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	9,71,587	109,304
Bengal Province. Land Revenues	178,11,826			
Charges of Collection	— —	7,54,484		
Tribute, Stipends, and Allowances paid	— —	64,18,702		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	106,38,640	1,196,847
Bahar Province. Land Revenues	49,55,148			
Charges of Collection	— —	5,43,918		
Allowances and Pensions paid	— —	3,09,344		
Nett Revenues	— —	— —	41,01,886	461,462
Duties on Coinage	21,304	— —	21,304	2,397
Court of Cutcherry	5,000	— —	5,000	562
Customs collected at Calcutta	2,76,860	— —	2,76,860	31,147
CRs.	313,63,894	96,75,446	216,88,538	2,439,961
Commission on the Revenues	— —	5,89,430	5,89,430	66,314
		102,64,876	210,00,108	2,373,650

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William and Subordinates, from 1771 to 1772.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by the Company.		
£. 154,620	£. 52,161	£. 1,164,348	£. 20,766	£. 1,143,522	£. 354,916	£. 1,705,279

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted,
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond, and other Debts of the East-India Company, in Bengal, from May 1771 to April 1772; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries		C. Rs. 65,09,041	C. Rs.
Money borrowed at Interest	-	-	107,84,520
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	-	-	1,01,331
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	-	-	6,153
Contract with Country Government for Materials for Building	-	-	2,47,451
Account Deposits	-	-	52,463
Unclaimed Goods	-	-	11,822
Tuncan Account	-	-	54,914
Military Fund	-	-	11,50,720
Sundry old Debts	-	-	10,468
Debts at Dacca	-	-	231
Debts at Chittagong	-	-	1,010
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	-	-	17,29,099
Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Balance of his Allowance	-	-	3,04,913
Juggut Seat, Do.	Do.	-	21,604
Ahteram O Dowlah, Do.	Do.	-	22,049
Rou-ul-din Hussein Cawn, Do.	Do.	-	16,530
Oudy-Poory Gouffaine, Do.	-	-	27,187
Nabob Mobarick O Dowlah, the Balance of his Stipend	-	-	13,74,540
Nudjeef Cawn, the Balance of his Allowance	-	-	1,16,000
Current Rupees			160,33,000

East-India House,
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ABSTRACT

782.

Sub.

charges
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279

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1,520

1,331

2,153

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A.
DISTRIBUTION of the Troops under the Command of the Presidency of Fort William, 30 November 1772, consisting of Five Companies of
Artillery. Twenty-five Companies of Artillery Lighters, Thrice Regiments of Infantry, Twenty-eight Battalions of Sepoys, Corps of Engineers Artillery

A. 1782.

D E B A T E S.

15

DISTRIBUTION of the Troop, under the Command of the Presidency of Fort William, 30 November 1772, consisting of Five Companies of Artillery, Twenty-five Companies of Artillery Lascars, Three Regiments of Infantry, Twenty-eight Battalions of Sepoys, Corps of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry Invalids.

	Artillery.			Infantry.			Engineers.				Invalids.	
	European.		Lascars.	European.		Sepoys.	Major.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Engineers.	Artillery.	
	Compa-nies.	Compa-nies.		Regi-ments.	Battals.	Battals.					Non Commis.	Rank and File.
At Fort William, &c.	2	8		—	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	11
At Budge Budge	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Ghycetty	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Midnapore and Purgunnahs depending	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Chittagong and Ditto	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Burdwan and Ditto	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Muxadavad and	—	—		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Berhampore, in Cantonments	—	5		—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Rajahmull	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Purneah	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Boglepore	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Monghyr, in Garrison	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Dinapore, in Cantonments	—	5		—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Patnah and Purgunnahs depending	—	5		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Buxar	—	—		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Lucknow	—	—		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Benares	—	—		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Chunar Our	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Survey	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	25		1	4	26				2	9	22
Grand Total	5	25		3		28				11	31	248

(Sign'd)
Rob. Kyd, Town Major.

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid from May 1772 to April 1773.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£. s. g.
Calcutta Pargunnahs. Land Rev.	14,39,121			
Charges of Collection - -	—	99,235		
Jaghire to Lord Clive - -	—	2,58,631		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	10,81,255	121,641
Burdwan Province. Land Reven.	49,08,322			
Charges of Collection - -	—	10,03,321		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	39,05,001	439,312
Chittagong Province. Land Reven.	5,77,182			
Charges of Collection - -	—	62,450		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	5,15,362	57,978
Midnapore Province. Land Reven.	8,63,040			
Charges of Collection - -	—	39,100		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	8,23,940	92,693
CRs.				
Bengal Pr. Land Rev. 148,07,659				
Duties on Salt collected in the Prov. 3,06,540				
	151,14,199			
Charges of Collection - -	—	5,42,297		
Stipends and Allowances paid	—	43,00,097		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	102,71,805	1,155,579
Bahar Province. Land Revenues	50,91,012			
Charges of Collection - -	—	4,63,670		
Allowances and Pensions paid	—	1,69,317		
Nett Revenues - -	—	—	44,58,025	501,528
Duties on Coinage - -	13,002	—	13,002	1,463
Customs collected at Calcutta - -	2,55,347	—	2,55,347	28,726
CRs	282,61,855	69,38,118	213,23,737	2,398,920
Commission on the Revenues - -	—	6,38,071	6,38,071	71,783
CRs		75,76,180	206,85,666	£. 2,327,137

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William, and Subordinates, from 1772 to 1773.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by the Company.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
180,093	53,958	1,288,667	63,342	1,225,325	299,895	1,759,271

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted,
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

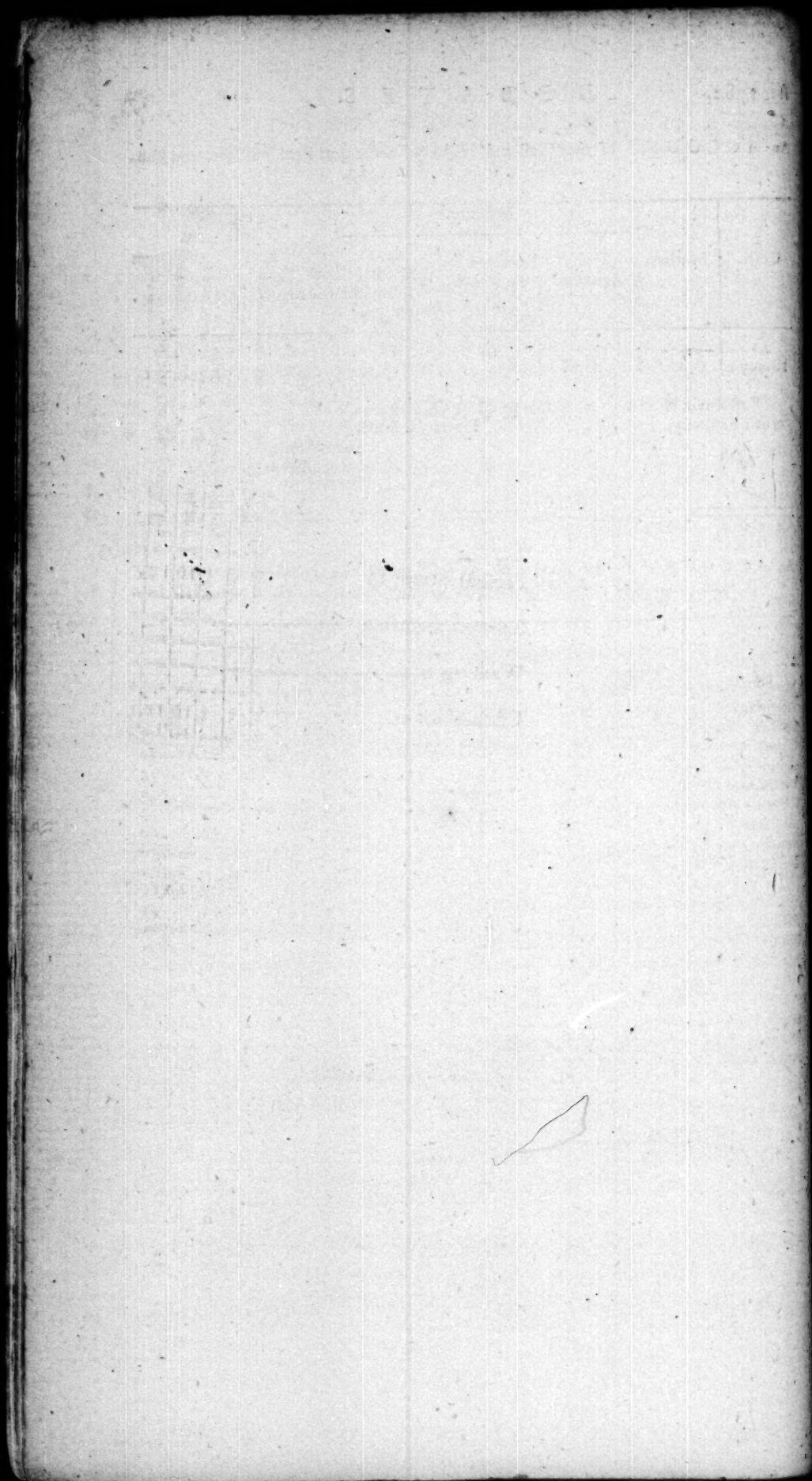
An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East-India Company in Bengal, from May 1772 to April 1773; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries		C Rs. 39,01,727
Money borrowed at Interest	-	115,07,827
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	-	1,04,577
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	-	6,153
Contract with the Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	-	2,47,451
Account Deposits	-	2,19,895
Unclaimed Goods	-	11,822
Tuncan Account	-	54,914
Military Fund	-	11,50,720
Sundry Old Debts	-	10,468
Debts at Chittagong	-	1,010
Debts at Dacca	-	231
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	-	45,13,099
Mobarck ul Dowlah Do.	-	7,17,162
Nudjeef Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	-	3,48,000
Mahomed Reza Cawn, Do. - Do.	-	2,57,111
Ahteram ul Dowlah, Do. - Do.	-	16,974
Rou-ul-din Hussein Cawn, Do. Do.	-	7,250
Oady Poory Gouffaine, Do. - Do.	-	27,187
Munney Begum, Balance of her Allowance	-	46,400
Rajah Goordats, Balance of his Allowance	-	29,000
Current Rupees		192,77,251

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted,
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT



NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of

November

REP. V

C

N of the T R O O P S under Fort William Presidency,
ber 1773.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of

November 17

REP. V

C

of the T R O O P S under Fort William Presidency,

r 1773.

EUROPEAN.	ARTILLERY.																			ENGINEERS.																		
	Commissioned Officers.						Non-commissioned and Private.						Staff, &c.							Commissioned Officers.																		
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fire-workers.	Total.	Cadets.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matrosses.	Total.	Surveyor General of Stores.	Adjutant of the Corps.	Adjutants and Quarter Masters.	Deputy Commissaries.	Surgeon's Assistants.	Conductors.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.	Cadets.	Brigadier General.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.				
Present Strength	1	2	5	5	16	15	44	8	32	16	17	384	449	1	1	5	4	3	12	1	1	3	5	2	12	10	1	2	7	8	60	63	70	21				
Supernumeraries									2			9	11																		1	1	3	3				
Wanting to complete									2	14		156	172																									
Establishment	1	2	5	5	16	15	44	32	30	17	53	610		1	1	5	4	3	12	1	1	3	5	2	12		1	2	7	7	59	60	67	20				

HINDOSTAN.		S E P O Y S.																																																	
		European Officers.						Europ. Staff.				Native Officers and Sepoys.					Native Staff.																																		
		Lieutenant Colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Ensigns.		Total.		Non-commissioned.		Adjutants.		Quarter Masters.		Deputy Judge Advocate.		Surgeons.		Surgeons Assistants.		Subadars.		Jemidars.		Tom Toms and Trump.		Havildars, Naigs, and Sepoys.		Total.		Commandants.		Adjutants.		Sircars.		Writers.		Linguists.		Doctors.		Armourers.		Watermen.	
Present Strength	—	3	4	25	128	106	266	316	3	3	1	3	5	269	557	549	16,640	18,015	24	24	233	24	13	71	96	242																									
Supernumeraries	—				—	—	—	—						9	59	258	358	684			—					—																									
Wanting to complete					—	—	—	207						4	5	3	608	620			—					—																									
Establishment	—	3	4	25	128	106	266	523	3	3	1	3	5	264	503	294	16,890	17,951	24	24	233	24	13	71	96	242																									

of the Troops under Fort William Presidency, 30th November 1773.

INFANTRY.

I N V A L I D S.

Officers.			Non-commissioned and Private.					Staff, &c.																				Infantry.				Artillery.
Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.	Cadets.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals and Private.	Total.	Majors of Brigade.	Aids de Camp.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Chaplains.	Deputy Judge Advocates.	Surgeon General.	Surgeons Major.	Surgeons.	Surgeons Assistant.	Commisaries.	Deputy Commisaries.	Paymasters.	Deputy Paymasters.	Quarter Master General.	Barrack Masters.	Sec. to Comm. in Chief.	Perlian Interpreter to Do.	Reg. Officer of Calcutta Milit.	Adj. and Qr. Ma. Chunar Gur	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commissioned & Private.	Total.	Non-commissioned & Private.
63	70	211	53	232	124	2,519	2,875	3	7	7	7	4	3	1	3	6	21	5	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	278	281	14
3	3	8	7	19	6	53	78																									
		—	—	16	1	905	922																									
60	67	203	—	229	119	3,371	3,719	3	7	7	7	4	3	1	3	6	21	5	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1					

N. B. Not included above — 1 Lieutenant Colonel, Military Secretary to the Governor.

		INVALID or MILITIA SEPOYS.										L ASCARS.								
		European Officers.				Native Officers and Sepoys.				Native Staff.		Non-commissioned Officers.								
Armourers.	Watermen.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemidars.	Tom Toms and Trump.	Havildars, Naicks, and Sepoys.	Total.	Sircars.	Writers.	Doctors.	Armourers.	Watermen.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Total.	
96	242	3	1	8	12	25	26	26	3,016	3,093	8	4	12	16	26	19	51	205	2,459	2,715
	—								—	—						1	5	—	6	
	—					1	—		—	1						6	—	41	41	
96	242	3	1	8	12	26	26	26	3,016	3,094	8	4	12	16	26	25	50	200	2,500	2,750

DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION of the Troops under the Command of the Presidency of Fort William, the 30th November 1773, consisting of the Corps of Engineers, Five Companies of Artillery, Twenty-five Companies of Artillery Light Infantry, Three Regiments of Infantry, Twenty-two Battalions of Brigade Sepoys, One Battalion of Purgannah Sepoys, One Battalion of Light Infantry, Twenty-six Companies of Invalid or Militia Sepoys, Artillery and Infantry Invalids.

STATIONS.	Engineers.				Artillery.		Europeans.			Brigade Sepoys.			Pur- gunnah Battal.		Light Infan- try.		Artillery.		Infantry.		Sepoys.	
	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Europ. Com- panies.	Lascar Com- panies.	Regi- ments.	Batta- lions.	Batta- lions.	Com- panies.	Pur- gunnah Battal.	Light Infan- try.	Non Com- miss.	Rank and File.	Non Com- miss.	Rank and File.	Rank and File.	Non Com- miss.	Rank and File.	Com- panies.	
At Fort William	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	—	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	132	7
At Budge Budge	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
At Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Dacca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Midnapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Beerbhoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Muxadavad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Rajahmali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Bettiah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Berhampore	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Rangpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Cooch Behar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Monghyr	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Dinahpore	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Patna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Buxar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Chunar Gur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	3	5	2	5	25	2	2	18	40	1	1	4	10	248	30	248	14	278	26	26
Grand Total	12	12	3	3	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	14	278	278	26	26	26	26	26	26

Robert Kyd,
Town Major.

(Signed)

Fort William,
20th January, 1774.

Appendix, No. 6.
Letter to Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
16 March 1768.
Par. 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8.

Do. 17 March
1769, Par. 2, 3,
4, 5, with Re-
ference to Let-
ter to Fort Saint
George, 13 May
1768; and sepa-
rate Letter, 17
March 1769.

General Letter
to Ben. 30 June
1769. Par. 3 to
10.

Letter from Go-
vernor and Coun-
cil of Bengal, 10
November 1772.
Par. 1.

Par. 45. Letter
from Court of
Directors, 28
August 1771.

Appendix, No. 7.

Par. 33. 7 April
1773.

Appendix, No. 8.

Letter from Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
20, 1772.

Appendix, No. 9.

Par. 1. See Ap-
pendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 8.

Letter from Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
20, 1772.

Appendix, No. 9.

Par. 1. See Ap-
pendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 8.

Letter from Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
20, 1772.

Appendix, No. 9.

Par. 1. See Ap-
pendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 8.

Letter from Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
20, 1772.

Appendix, No. 9.

Par. 1. See Ap-
pendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 8.

Letter from Pref.
and Sel. Com-
mittee of Bengal,
20, 1772.

Appendix, No. 9.

Par. 1. See Ap-
pendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 8.

In carrying forward our Enquiries into the State of Alliance or other Connection between the English Settlements in Question and the Country Powers, Your Committee think it proper to introduce the Relation, which we have to submit to the House upon that Subject, with some Remarks on the Orders sent by the Court of Directors to their principal Servants, who conducted the Administration of their Affairs in India. The Plan prescribed for their political Transactions with the native Powers seems uniformly, before the Establishment of the new Administration, to have been formed with a View to the Preservation of Peace, and a Prohibition from all Schemes of Conquest. It does indeed appear, that the Court of Directors, upon Information of the Ravages committed by the Marattas on the Territories of the King and Souja Dowla, and also on those of the Rohillas and Jauts, all of whom had been thereupon apparently sunk into Despondence, manifested their Indignation at the Pusillanimity of the Two greater Potentates, while they expressed more Concern than Surprize at the Conduct of the lesser Powers, because the King and the Vizier might, by an united Effort with those People, have effectually repelled the common Enemy. But in regard to carrying their Arms beyond the Bounds of their own Dominions, they were not disposed to authorize such Proceedings, till they should receive more convincing Accounts of their Expediency; and in the mean Time they trusted, that the sole Objects of their Servants would be the Security of their Possessions, and those of the Powers with whom they were connected both by Treaty and Interest. And when, in the Beginning of the Year 1773, they discovered a very anxious Desire to acquire the actual Possession of Chunar Gur, they also took Care to explain the Motives of it in the following Terms: "The Importance of this Post being the Ground of our Desire to have it in our Possession, we cannot be supposed to aim hereby at extending our Acquisitions, since this can only be considered as giving Security to what we already possess in the Kingdom of Bengal." But Your Committee find, That the President and Select Committee of Fort William, in their Letter, dated September 20th 1772, had declared their previous Resolution to conduct themselves by that Rule, which they had of their own Accord conceived to be most prudent and most conducive to prevent the being drawn into any unnecessary War. And in a subsequent Letter, dated 10th November 1772, they repeated the same Determination, with an additional Assurance of Sincerity

terity and Satisfaction in adopting the Measures recommended by the Company; and they claimed some Merit from their having acted in Conformity to them before such Orders had reached them, promising not to suffer the ambitious Temper of the Vizier to engage them further than in the passive Defence of his Dominions, and in affording him that Countenance and Support which, by the Nature of their Connections with him, they conceived themselves bound to bestow.

But in order to explain with more Clearness and Extent the Situation and the Dispositions of the Country Powers, as far as they appear to have affected the Policy of the British Governments, and to have had any Influence on their Conduct at that Period, Your Committee will take a short and distinct View of each, as we find them represented in the several Records of the Company, which we have consulted for that Purpose.

And Your Committee find, That the small Remains of that Puissance and Splendor, which had dignified and decorated the Throne of the Moguls, was now daily consuming away under the feeble Government of their Successor Shaw Allum. The great Dependencies and Revenues of the Empire had been squandered and torn from it to become the Prey of the Servants and Supporters of the Crown. The independent Greatness of its former Vassals now hardly allowed the mere Name of Subordination; and the King was apparently suffered to retain Possession of the scanty Relicks of Dominion, because mutual Jealousy alone prevented the Extinction or Usurpation of his titular Sovereignty; which, besides, was made Use of as a political Pageant to attract some small Popularity to the Party which carried it with them. Yet it appears to your Committee, that in this Decline of his Power, he was gone to Delhi, where the Grandeur of his Family had, for near 300 Years, been used to shine with superior Brightness, to expose himself to Contempt by the idle Parade of a Coronation, which he thought indispensable for the Exercise of his impotent Sovereignty; and, "in the more idle Scheme of restoring the Mogul Empire to its ancient Dignity and Extent."

It must be observed, that the Provinces of Corah and Currah, which, by the Treaty of Iliabad in 1765, had been allotted to him for his Royal Residence and Demesne, were, perhaps from Necessity, previously abandoned by him; and so imprudent, or so unfortunate, had he been in the Choice and in the Change of his Friends and Allies, that he, by these Means, afforded a Pretence or Colour of Justice to those who were stripping him of almost the last Reservation for his bare Subsistence.

See also Par. 30. of Sel. Letter, dated 10 November 1772. Appendix, No. 10.

1772. 10 Nov. Par. 6. Sec. Dep. from Bengal. Sel. Letter Do. Par. 4 and 5. Appendix, No. 11.

See also Appendix, No. 13, 18, 19, 21, and 164; and particularly Bengal Consultations, 2 June 1774, in Appendix 27.

See Appendix No. 6. See Sir Robert Barker's Minute, Appendix, No. 13.

See Appendix, No. 163, 164.

Appendix, No. 12. The Marattas, whom he had called to his Assistance, compelled him to make a Surrender to them of the very Prize, for the Preservation of which their Aid had been solicited by him; and the Government of Bengal deemed themselves thereby justified in resuming those Provinces into their own Hands.—And Your Committee

Do. find them to have reasoned as follows upon this Occasion: Letter, 1 March 1773, Par. 9. “In no Shape can this compulsory Cession by the and References. “King release us from the Obligation we are under

“to defend these Provinces which we have so particularly guaranteed to him, and which his own Viceroy, “Munnar ul Dowlah, at this Time puts under our Protection. Independent of our own Conviction of the “Propriety of this Plan, your Orders in the 5th Paragraph of your Letter of 30th June 1769, on a Case “exactly parallel to that before us, left us without an “Option.” And when they afterwards resolved on making a Second Disposal of these Provinces to their own better Advantage, they adduced an Argument of similar Justification, because (to use their own Expression)

See Minute of Gov. Hastings, 12 Oct. 1773. Do. “they should not resume them from the King, whose “Property and Right were annulled by his own Alienation of them, but from the Marattas, the now Proprietors.”

See the Instructions to Gov. Hastings, on his Deputation to Benares, dated 23 June 1773. On Conf. 4 Oct. 1773. Appendix, No. 13. Ben. Sec. Conf. 7 Oct. 1773. Do. Also Sec. Letter to Court of Directors, 10 Dec. 1772. Par. 4. Ibid. It may further be deduced from other of their Expressions, that it was to mark their Resentment of his Diffidence in their Support, and of his proceeding to Delhi in Opposition to their strenuous Remonstrances, that they had at the same Time come to a Resolution of discontinuing the Tribute, which they were engaged to pay him, for the Grant of the Dewannees of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. It must be observed, that another Motive was assigned by them, in the Lowness of their Treasury, and their Inability to discharge the Arrears;

Motives which might perhaps have with at least equal Justice, though not with the like Avail, been urged by the King for a Resumption of the Dewannee: And indeed we should not omit to remark, that an Argument of this Nature was used by the General, Sir Robert Bar-

Col. Champion, in his Dissent and Protest against these Measures. 6 Oct. 1774. in

Appendix 28. Par. 32, 33, 34. 35. Sel. Letter to Bengal, 11 Nov. 1768. Appendix, No. 14. It appears, however, that a long Time previous to these Transactions, the Court of Directors had written to their Administration at Bengal upon the Subject of the King's Desire and Design of going to Delhi, and forbade them to continue one of the Company's Brigades at Allahabad, which he had earnestly requested. And in regard to the probable Consequences of this Refusal they seemed little solicitous; but they observed upon the Possibility of his throwing himself into the Hands of the Marattas, that in such Case they should be disengaged from

from him, and that such a Step might open a fair Opportunity of withholding the 26 Lacks, which they then paid as a Tribute for the Dewannees.

Upon this Occasion, however, Your Committee find, That the Nabob Vizier, Souja ul Dowla, one of the great independent Servants of the Empire, was the Object whom the Bengal Presidency chose to favour with the Spoils of the Emperor; but it is at the same Time to be noticed, that they did not make a free Gift of them, but stipulated for a Consideration of a large Sum in ready Money, and the entire Expence of the Troops which should be employed in case of Requisition for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions. By the Treaty of Illahabab in 1765, the Guarantee of them was not engaged on such advantageous Terms to the Company; and it now appeared to the Calcutta Board, more desirable to improve the Conditions of it, and to procure a Sum of Money for their Treasury (which, as we have remarked above, was in so impoverished a State) than to seize the Opportunity of acquiring the Provinces of Chunar and Gauzipore, in Exchange for those of Korah and Currah; it being thought at all Events not advisable themselves to retain Possession of them, because of the Distance from Bengal, and the consequent Expence of their Protection. Having therefore determined to dispose of them on the best Terms that could be had, and the King's helpless State being held an insuperable Objection to their surrendering them to him, they considered that the Pretensions of the Vizier came next in Preference on many Accounts, but particularly as being consonant to the Company's Orders.

Your Committee indeed have observed, that the Court of Directors had enjoined the Government of Bengal to use their Endeavours to effect an Exchange of the Provinces above mentioned, while in Possession of the King, for those of Chunar and Gauzipore, with a View to make his Majesty's Situation more neighbouring on their own Possessions under that Presidency; but by withholding the Tribute due for the Dewannee, the Administration thought, according to their Construction of the Company's Motives, that they had superseded the Expediency of the Exchange for such a Purpose. And it appears to have been the declared Opinion of the Governor, that they acted on true political Grounds of Advantage to the Company, in seeking to encrease the Power and Influence of their Ally, the Nabob Vizier; and indeed we find this Principle to have been an avowed Inducement, second only to the Consideration of the pecuniary Benefits arising therefrom, for consenting also to the Support of the Vizier in an Expe-

dition

See Instructions to Governor Hastings on Ben. Sec. Conf. 4 Oct. 1773. Sec No. 13.

Instructions to Governor Hastings, No. 13.

In General Letter to Bengal, 10 April 1771. Par. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. Appendix, No. 15.

Instructions to Governor Hastings, No. 13.

See his Minute, 12 Oct. 1773.

See Appendix, No. 12.

See Letter from the Sec. Committee of Bengal to Court of Directors, 31 December 1773. Appendix, No. 16.

Instructions to
the Governor.

dition against the Rohillas with the Company's Brigade, and in that Instance to transgress the Extent of the defensive Line, which was prescribed by the Regulations of Treaty, and the Orders of the Company: We should not omit to take Notice, that there was a further Motive declared, which pointed out this Measure as the surest Means of acquiring another Barrier to the Vizier's Country against the Incursions of the Marattas, whom it was only wished to keep at a Distance, without the Necessity of entering into a War with them.

Your Committee do not mean, in these introductory Observations, to enter into a very circumstantial Discussion of particular Transactions, or of the Arguments by which the Government explained the Motives of their Conduct on these Occasions. We shall confine ourselves to material Facts, and only invite the Attention of the House to a Reference in the Appendixes for such Authorities and Reasonings, as we esteem essential to their explanatory Illustration.

Extract of Sec.
Letter from Ben.
to the Court of
Directors, 1st
March 1773.
Appendix,
No. 17.

Letter to Sir
Robert Barker,
15 April 1773.
Appendix,
No. 21.
1 March. Vid.
sup.

Your Committee indeed find, that the constant Protection of the Bengal Government was the Protection of their Allies, without forming any Designs against other People, and so strict were they in exacting Obedience to their Orders against carrying the Forces beyond the Bounds of Limitation, that they expressed some Dissatisfaction at the General for a very momentary Deviation from them. Yet this should seem to have arisen more from a Principle of Discipline than Policy, as in a Letter under an earlier Date to the Court of Directors, they recommended the Advantages of a greater Latitude for Action; and especially in Regard to the Marattas, they seemed to think, that (as they could never be absolutely assured against the Enterprizes of so capricious a Nation) "if they were to have a War with them, "it would be better to meet them beyond the Line of "their own Frontiers; supporting the Vizier their best "Barrier; their Expences paid; and in a Manner defending themselves, rather than to be confined to "their own Possessions, and their own Resources."

Extract of a
Letter from the
Governor and
Sel. Committee
of Bengal, dated
31 March 1773.
Appendix,
No. 18.

Extract of Sec.
Letter, dated 16
August 1773.
Do.

And it appears (with a View to the same Object) to have been the Wish of the General at that Time, that the Marattas might boldly advance to an Attack upon the Korah Province, by which Means it would be within the Reach of his Instructions to come to some decisive Conflict with them, and an End might thereby be put to the ineffectual Campaigns in that Quarter. In this Hope however he was disappointed, as they still avoided a general Action; the Company's Brigade therefore took Possession of the Provinces, and a Member of the

One of the Company's Troops, who were sent to Bengal

Bengal Board was sent to receive Charge of them from the General, because they required the immediate Superintendence of a Person well skilled in the Business of the Revenues. And in a short Time after this, the Governor, as will appear by the Papers subjoined in the Appendix N^o 18. proceeded to a Conference with the Vizier at Benares, upon the Design of surrendering them to him.

It appears to your Committee, that the Bengal Council wrote from their Secret Department to the Court of Directors, on the 12th October 1773, and informed them of the Governor's Return, about a Week before, from the Interview with the Vizier; and that he had brought with him the Original of a new Treaty concluded between them. And we perceive that the Board transmitted this Treaty to the Court with Copies of the Instructions which they had given to the Governor, and his Report on his Return, with all the Papers referred to in it, together with the Consultations, Minutes, &c. at large, which had passed upon it. These Your Committee have placed in the Appendix, N^o 19, and they contain very full Information on the Subject. The material Points of Agreement, which we find therein represented, were the Cession of the Provinces of Korah and Illahabad to the Vizier, on Condition of his paying Fifty Lacks of Rupees to the Company, Twenty of which in ready Money, and the Remainder in equal Payments at the Expiration of One or Two Years. And the Equivalent which the Vizier was to pay for the Charge of their Troops, when sent to his Assistance at his Requisition, was stipulated at Two Lacks and Ten thousand Rupees per Month, instead of the Payments of Thirty thousand, fixed by General Smith in the Year 1767, and augmented in the Two last Campaigns to One Lack Fifteen thousand.

In Regard to the Engagements entered into with the Vizier, for an Attack on the Rohilla Country, Your Committee find, by the Governor's Minute of the 12th October, that he had assented to that Proposition for the general Reasons above-mentioned. But by a Letter from the Select Committee to the Court of Directors, dated 11th October, we perceive, that in Addition to the apparent Expediency of preventing the Marattas from making an Impression on that Quarter, to which they chiefly directed their Operations, and of gaining thereby an Inroad into the Vizier's Country, there was another Inducement which seems to have been the more immediate Ground of Soujah Dowlah's Application for the Assistance of the Company's Troops. One of the Rohilla Chiefs, by Name Hafez Rhamet Cawn, whose Territories

12 July 1773.
See, first, Bengal Select Conf. from Jan. to May 1773; and secondly, Bengal Sec. Conf. from Feb. to Sept. 1773.

Letter from the Governor at Benares to Court of Directors, dated 10 September 1773.

Appendix, No. 19.

Sec. Letter from Bengal, 12 Oct. 1773.

Bengal, Sec. Conf. 4 October 1773.—7 and 12 Oct. do. in Appendix, No. 12, 13, and 33.

See Appendix, No. 12.

Sec. Letter from Bengal, 11 Oct. 1773.

Appendix, No. 26.

See Sir Robert Barker's and Capt. Harper's Letters on this Subject, and the Treaty with Hafez Rhamet, and other Papers of Information on this Subject. Appendix, No. 21.

See Governor General's Minute, 25 October 1774. Appendix, No. 45.

Ben. Sel. Conf. 19 November 1773. Appendix, No. 22.

Sel. Conf. 22 Nov. 1773.

teries lay contiguous to those of the Vizier and to the Province of Korah, had formerly entered into a Treaty with him, in which he agreed to pay him Forty Lacks of Rupees for his Protection and Assistance, the Half of which Sum the Vizier promised to pay the Company in Consideration of the superior Part they took in these Transactions. But it afterwards appearing that Hafez Rhamet was rather backward in fulfilling his Engagements, and especially after the Retreat of the Marattas, when, being under no present Apprehensions from the Enemy, he began to plead Inability, and the Necessity of consulting the other Chiefs, the Vizier, exasperated at this Delay, resolved to force a Compliance by invading his Territories; and in case of further Refusal, to add them to his own Dominions; for which Purpose he solicited the Aid and Concurrence of the Bengal Administration. This appears to have been a Subject of Consideration in the Select Committee, before the Time when the Governor went to meet the Vizier at Benares. And indeed, in a subsequent Account of these Affairs, the Governor himself stated that this Enterprize, *the Design of which furnished the first Occasion of his meeting the Vizier*, formed an Article in the original Draft of that Treaty, but was afterwards omitted at the Desire of Soujah Dowlah; to whom he however promised, that it should still take Place if it suited the Affairs of the Company at any other Time.

And it appears that Two Letters from the Vizier to the President were recorded on the Select Consultations of the 19th November, in which he renewed his Propositions, and reminding the Governor of what had passed between them at Benares, he desired to procure the Assistance of the English Brigade on the Terms then agreed to, for the Punishment and Extermination of the Rohillas.

The Select Committee immediately and unanimously resolved to grant him the Support required, thinking the Terms highly advantageous to the Company, not only on Account of the Sum, which was ultimately stipulated as a Consideration for the Service, but by relieving them from the heavy Expence of a large Part of their Army; provided they had full Assurance and Security of his Intention and Ability to make good the many Payments which would from that Event be due to them. By the Terms indeed of the present Proposition, Your Committee find that an Attack was meditated not only against the Rohillas, but also on the Doaub, or the Country lying between the Jumma and the Ganges, beyond the Province of Korah. And in the Answer, which was drawn up and assented to in the Select Committee,

mittee, to these Letters, they expressed some Difficulties about the Design against the Doaub, because of the peremptory Orders of the Company against distant Expeditions; but they intimated to him, that if he should engage in a War beyond their Borders, and should stand in Need of Assistance, they certainly could not sit still and see his Danger without endeavouring to relieve him, and for that Reason they hoped he would avoid an Enterprize at that Distance.

Do.

Concerning the Country of the Rohillas, they were ready to agree to whatever was formerly proposed at Benares, only repeating the Terms very explicitly, and insisting on the Necessity of Perseverance, if the Enterprize was once undertaken, till it should be accomplished; without which Assurance, they recommended a Suspension of the Project till a more favourable Time, "as they could not hazard or answer for the Effects of the Company's Displeasure, if they should find themselves involved in a fruitless War, or in an Expence for the Prosecution of it." If however he was satisfied of his Abilities, and would assure them of his Resolution to perform the Conditions, they gave him Authority to summon the Brigade to Dinapore to his Assistance, whenever he pleased.

But we perceive, that some Doubts having arisen concerning the Regularity of the Committee's issuing the necessary Orders of their sole Authority, it was agreed that the Proceedings of the 10th, as well as the Letter to the Vizier recorded on the 22d, should be submitted to the Council at large. 22 Nov. 1774.

And it appears that this Reference was made to them in their Secret Department, on the 26th of the same Month, when the President introduced this Proposal and Requisition of the Vizier's, and the Proceedings of the Committee, with an explanatory Minute in Recommendation of an Agreement with their Resolutions, stating the Circumstances of what had passed in the Conference at Benares relative to this Subject, though he at the same Time strongly pointed out his own Difficulties in bringing himself to adopt such a Measure at that Juncture, which Difficulties he observed must also have considerable Weight with them, as their Responsibility would be great in an unusual Degree, because the Circumstances of the Company were unfavourable at Home, "exposed to popular Clamour, all their Measures liable to be canvassed in Parliament, their Charter drawing to a Close, and His Majesty's Ministers unquestionably ready to take Advantage of every unfavourable Circumstance in the Negotiations for its Renewal."

Ben. Sel. Conf.
26 Nov. 1773.
Appendix No.
23.
See also General Barker's Minute of Dissent under same Date

R. F. V.

D

The

Sec. Letter from
Ben. 30 Decem.
1773.
Appendix, No.
24.

The Board were induced, by these Representations of the Governor, to concur in the whole of the Plan adopted by the Committee. In the Account which they soon afterwards transmitted of these Matters to the Court of Directors, they observed, that without Hesitation they had disapproved of the Design against the Doaub; and in regard to that of the Rohilla Expedition, they thought it expedient not immediately to dismiss it, though it appeared adviseable to avoid (as far as they could consistently with their close Connection with the Vizier) engaging at that Juncture in a Plan of Conquest over the Rohilla Provinces: That it had therefore been resolved to make the Terms of their Compliance such as from their Nature should induce him to relinquish the Project, out of regard to his own Interest. It will appear, by referring to the Appendix, in which these Papers are placed at length, that the General, who was the only Member of the Board present who was not also a Member of the Committee, recorded his Reasons against the Measures of attacking those Districts.

See Appendix,
No. 16.

In a former Appendix will be found an Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Select Committee to the Court of Directors, dated 31st December 1773, wherein they gave a short Account of the introductory Steps to these Proceedings, and of the Motives of their Conduct in the Prosecution of them, declaring, "that from the Assurances given to the Vizier by the President at Benares, on the first Projection of the Enterprize, they thought themselves not at Liberty to reject it."

Appendix, No.

24.
Sel. Letter, 9th
Nov. from Ben.
Do.

But Your Committee find, that the Vizier had taken Advantage of the Absence of the Marattas, whom the Diffensions in their own Government had called back into the Decan, to enter into the Province of the Doaub, and to engage in the Reduction of the Forts which they yet held Possession of in it; and the Select Committee expressed some Apprehensions, that he might make use of the Liberty they had found themselves under the Necessity of granting him, to call for the Service of the Brigade, which had been removed for that Purpose from Dinapore to Patna. It will also be observed, that they made Professions of their adopting with Diffidence a Measure of such Consequence, without the Orders and Sentiments of the Company, and they therefore earnestly desired to know, if they should implicitly adhere to the defensive Line hitherto prescribed to them, or extend their Views to Bounds more remote; giving at the same Time an Account of the State of the neighbouring Powers, and adding thereupon the following Observation: "We should not regard the Marattas themselves in a Light of much more Importance, were

"were the Force and Connexions of the Three Presidencies united under One active Controul, which we do not hesitate to foretel will, whenever such a Plan shall take Place, render you the Sovereign Arbiters of Hindostan; while the present System continues."

But Your Committee find, that the Vizier, on the First Receipt of the President's Letter to him, declined the Acceptance of the Company's Aid on the Terms proposed, though he requested to have the Brigade stationed within a convenient Call to the Defence of his own Dominions, if they should be attacked. And the Government of Bengal, who testified their Satisfaction

Letter from Gov. and Council in Sec. Depart. Jan, 17, 1774. The Vizier's Letter also. Appendix, No. 25.

at having put the End they wished to that Affair, very readily acquiesced in this last Desire, considering the Provinces of Corah and Illiabad to be included in the Line of Defence. The Accounts indeed, which they continued to receive from Poona, made it very improbable that the Marattas would be at Liberty to appear with any offensive Force at Indostan.

The Resolution however of the Vizier seems to have soon undergone another Change, and he demanded the Assistance of the Brigade on the Terms required; his Object being still the Reduction of the Rohilla Country between the Ganges and the Mountains, to which the Presidency limited the Employment of their Troops upon this Occasion, as appears by the Instructions sent to the Commander; and they expressed much Pleasure in this Requisition of Soujah Dowla, because it would tend to preserve the Troops from Inaction and Relaxation of Discipline; the Conquest would probably be attended with no Difficulty, and the Reward of the Services was to be Forty Lacks of Rupees, beside the stipulated Monthly Subsidy for the Payment of the Army.

Appendix, No. 26. See Letter 15th March 1774. See Bengal Sec. Conf. 3 and 14 Feb. 1774.

And Your Committee find, that the Operations of the united Forces were attended with very great Success; and the Governor and Council, on the 24th May, wrote a congratulatory Letter to the Court of Directors, on the happy Accomplishment of the Undertaking, began and decided almost in the same Instant of Time, and on the Right which they had unquestionably acquired to the Sum stipulated for the Service. It soon however afterwards appeared, that there still remained some Part of the Country, and some Relics of Force assembled under Pizoola Cawn, which it was necessary to reduce; and Colonel Champion was prevailed upon to put his Troops again in the Field for that Purpose, though the Season of the Rains was already set in; but fresh Advices from Poona, of the Settlement of the Maratta Divisions, and Intimations of some hostile Steps taken by the King (at which indeed the Bengal Government seem neither

Letter from Bengal, 14 May 1774. Appendix, No. 27. See several Letters from Col. Champion. Letter from Governor and Council, 24 August 1774. Do.

Ben. Sel. Conf. 15 June.—Do. 1 and 14 July—10 and 29 Aug. and 3 Sept. 1774.

to have been surprized or alarmed) made it however be thought at all Events advisable to accelerate the Completion of that Business, before any material Obstacle should intervene. And we perceive, that the Colonel advanced by easy Marches to Patter Ghar, from whence the Rohillas retreated into the Hills on his Approach, and left him by that Means in Possession of the whole Country. He considered himself indeed as precluded from making any further Movements to distress or attack the Enemy, as he should thereby transgress the Limits prescribed him; but it is to be observed, that the Governor and Council sent Instructions, giving him a Latitude of Action beyond the Limits to which he thought himself restricted, and it was therefore expected that the War would be brought to a speedy Issue, either by accelerating an Agreement, or attacking and dispersing the Enemy.

Letter from Governor and Council, Ben. 19 Oct. Letter dated 22 Aug.—also Letter from Governor Hastings to Col. Champion, dated 16 Sep.—also from Select Committee to Do. 17 and 19 Sept. 1774.

It appears indeed, that they thought themselves entitled, from what had already been accomplished by the Co-operation of their Forces, to demand the Payment of the Forty Lacks from the Vizier; who however requested a further Delay, till he had entirely subdued the Rohilla Army; and in Consideration of this former Punctuality, and of the Risk which their insisting on the Performance of his Engagement at that Time might occasion to the advantageous Conclusion of Hostilities, they agreed to wait for that Event, which they were confident would be fortunate. They had little Dread of any Interruption from the Marattas, as all internal Diffentions were far from being accommodated in that Empire. But it should seem that the Enjoyment of this good Fortune was however likely to be disturbed before its entire Accomplishment, by a more serious Competition with the King; in whose Name, and in virtue of a pretended Treaty, Nudjif Cawn was said to be on his March with a considerable Army, to demand a Moiety of the Conquests made upon the Rohillas. This Circumstance had occasioned some Uncertainty to the Commanding Officer of the Company's Brigade in what Manner to act; but here again the Board removed the Difficulty, by giving him immediate Instructions to pay no Regard to this Claim, nor suppose the Existence of the Treaty, if the Vizier denied it, but to proceed in the Conquest of that Country against Nudjif Cawn, and all other Opponents. This, however, was not found necessary, as the Interference of Nudjif Cawn did not extend to Hostilities; and the subsequent Correspondence with the King did not produce any Change in the Order of the Board.

Appendix, No. 28.

See Ben. Conf. in Appendix 27, and Ben. Select Conf. 6 October 1774.

See Ben. Conf. in Appendix 27, and Ben. Select Conf. 6 October 1774.

See Ben. Conf. in Appendix 27, and Ben. Select Conf. 6 October 1774.

Appendix, No. 28. See Ben. Conf. in Appendix 27, and Ben. Select Conf. 6 October 1774. It appears indeed, that they thought themselves entitled, from what had already been accomplished by the Co-operation of their Forces, to demand the Payment of the Forty Lacks from the Vizier; who however requested a further Delay, till he had entirely subdued the Rohilla Army; and in Consideration of this former Punctuality, and of the Risk which their insisting on the Performance of his Engagement at that Time might occasion to the advantageous Conclusion of Hostilities, they agreed to wait for that Event, which they were confident would be fortunate. They had little Dread of any Interruption from the Marattas, as all internal Diffentions were far from being accommodated in that Empire. But it should seem that the Enjoyment of this good Fortune was however likely to be disturbed before its entire Accomplishment, by a more serious Competition with the King; in whose Name, and in virtue of a pretended Treaty, Nudjif Cawn was said to be on his March with a considerable Army, to demand a Moiety of the Conquests made upon the Rohillas. This Circumstance had occasioned some Uncertainty to the Commanding Officer of the Company's Brigade in what Manner to act; but here again the Board removed the Difficulty, by giving him immediate Instructions to pay no Regard to this Claim, nor suppose the Existence of the Treaty, if the Vizier denied it, but to proceed in the Conquest of that Country against Nudjif Cawn, and all other Opponents. This, however, was not found necessary, as the Interference of Nudjif Cawn did not extend to Hostilities; and the subsequent Correspondence with the King did not produce any Change in the Order of the Board.

The Vizier, who seems to have been attentive by every Means to secure the Conquests he had made, wished to have an Interview with the King under that Pretence. And Your Committee observe, that the Governor and Council agreed to the Attendance of their Commanding Officer on that Occasion, enjoining him at the same Time very strictly to avoid engaging the Company as Guarantee to any Agreement which might take Place between them; but they were not altogether neglectful of the possible Advantage which might arise to the Company, from the Influence of their Brigade extending itself to the Security of any Country that might be allotted to the King. And they accordingly informed the Court of Directors, of their having instructed Colonel Champion "to make a Merit of their Protection to his Majesty, and to demand as a Return the Renunciation of the Bengal Tribute, upon the Footing of thereby removing every Cause of further Discontent between his Majesty and them." It seems however to have been resolved at all Events to discontinue the Payment of it; and in their Reference made some Time before to the Court of Directors, concerning that Question, they had urged every Argument which could induce them to forbid it; and the Governor very expressly declared his Wish, that their Connection with Shaw Allum might never be renewed, as it had proved a fatal Drain to the Wealth of Bengal, without yielding one Advantage or possible Service even of remote Benefit in Return.

Oct. 1774.
No. 27.

See in Appendix
Letter to Col.
Champion, dated
10 Aug. 1774.

See Governor
General's Minute,
25 Oct.
1774.

Your Committee indeed find, that some Success had lately attended the Operations of the King's Forces in the Field, under the Conduct of Nudjif Cawn, who supported by his personal Abilities the Remains of the Royal Authority. After he had defeated the Jauts in a pitched Battle, he besieged and took Agra, their capital City, the Vizier having previously dispatched a Body of his Troops to assist in the Siege, out of jealousy, as was partly supposed, of the undivided Reputation which his personal Rival was about to gain by the Reduction of it. This Event was likely to hasten the Ruin of that People, who had been gradually stripped of their extensive Dominions, out of which Nudjif Cawn had formed for himself a princely Establishment. It should be remarked, that his Allowance of Two Lacks per Annum, which in Consideration of his Services had been granted to him in 1765, out of the Revenues allotted to the King from the Territories of Bengal, was stopped by Order of Council 17th March 1772, upon a Supposition that he had voluntarily accompanied Shaw Allum in his Expedition to Delhi.

Extract of a Letter from Governor and Select Committee, 17 March 1774.
Appendix, No. 29.

See in Appendix
164, Gen. Clavering's Minute.

No. 22, Printed
Treaties, p. 147.
Appendix, No.

30.
Ben. Conf. 17
March 1772, fol.
21.

And

See Letter to And it appears, that he made Application to the Go-
November 1773; vernor, when he was at Benares, for the Continuance
to Court of Di- of his Pension; and that Mr. Hastings referred it to the
rectors, Par. 13, Determination of the Board; who, upon receiving As-
Do. surances that he had reluctantly attended the King, and
See also Appen- that he bore a real Attachment to the Company, thought
dix, No. 19. it just, as well as politic, to continue it, in Hopes also by

See Sir R. Bar- such Proceeding "they might impress an Idea in the
ker's Letter, 9 "Minds of the People, of the Generosity of the Com-
June, &c. in Ap- pany towards those who were faithful in their At-
pendix No. 21. tachment to them." They however reserved the Pay-
ment of his Arrears to the particular Determination of
the Court of Directors.

Par. 5. 12 Oct. We perceive also, that on the same Occasion a Re-
1773, Appendix newal of the Sunnuds in Favour of Cheitring, the Ra-
19. See Ar. 5. jah of Benares, and his Posterity, were obtained from
of Treaty Illa- the Vizier on the same Footing as they had been granted
bad 1765, No. to his Father Bulwart Sing, excepting only the Increase
21. of Two and a Half Lacks to his annual Tribute, which
Appendix, No. he had agreed to at his Accession in 1770.

The great Object of the Conference at Benares being
avowedly to augment the Power and Consequence of
the Vizier, and more intimately to connect the Com-
pany's political Interests with his, the Governor, on his
Return to Calcutta, had proposed to establish a Resident
at his Durbar, for the readier Communication with him
on any Business which might arise; and the Board having
concurred with him in this Opinion, Mr. N. Middleton was
appointed; and, in Consideration of the great Distance
of his Place of Residence from Calcutta, whence he must
draw the chief Necessaries for his Table, they allotted
him 1,000 Rupees per Month, for his extra Expences.

Letter 17 Jan.
1774, Par. 5.
See Appendix,
No. 19 and 25.

Appendix, No.
32.

No. 26. Printed
Treaties.

In regard to the Soubahdar of Bengal, who now re-
mained the only Incumbrance on the Dewannaship of
those Provinces, Your Committee find, that on the 21st
March 1770, a Treaty was concluded between the British
Government and the Nabob Mobareek ul Dowla, which
will be found in the Appendix, N^o 32, and contains
Articles to the same Effect as those entered into with his
Father, Jaffer Ally Khan, upon his Accession to the
Nizamut, and afterwards with his Brothers, Nudjum ul
Dowla and Sief ul Dowla. These Agreements gave the
Direction of the Soubah's Military Establishment en-
tirely to the Company. A certain annual Stipend of
31,81,991.9 (exclusive of the King's Tribute) was set-
tled upon him, and a Naib appointed over the Pro-
vinces, at the Recommendation of the President and
Council. Having by these Means secured to themselves
the complete Guidance of the Government, they did
not then seem to have extended their Views beyond that
virtual

virtual Possession of the real Sovereignty. It appears, however, that in the Year 1772, the Governor and Council, in Obedience to the Company's Orders, under Date 10th April 1771, reduced the Annual Stipend during the Non-age of the Nabob, to 16 Lacks; and this was stated as requisite, with a View to discharge the Incumbrances on the Dewannee before the Company became possessed thereof, and in the Hope, that out of the Savings occasioned by this Reduction, there might be established a Fund for Military Exigencies, respecting solely the Defence of the Provinces. In the Course of that Year, the Governor put the domestic Affairs of the Nabob under the Controul and Management of Munny Begam, who was the Widow of Meer Jaffier, and a Mother-in-law to the Nabob, and represented to be a Woman of great Prudence and Dignity; introductory to which Regulation, the Office of Naib Soubah was extinguished, and by that Means the Company became certainly yet more Principals in the Government.

It has further appeared to Your Committee, that Sir Robert Barker, in his Minute of Complaint against the Terms of Agreement between Governor Hastings and the Vizier, had suggested, among other preferable Equivalents which might have been obtained of the King, for the Restitution of Korah and Illiabad to him, the Renunciation of the Tribute and Sunnuds for the entire Possession of Bengal, lest they should fall into the Hands of other Nations. But the Governor, in his Answer, treated both the Renunciation and the Sunnuds as superfluous and useless, because they could not pay the one, and did not want the other. He then expressed also his Doubt of any Right by which the King could give, or the Company take from the Nabob, the little Share he by Treaty possessed of the Soubahship; adding thereupon this Observation, "It was not the Want of the Sunnuds of Shaw Allum which defeated the long-concerted Projects of the Duc de Choiseul, nor will the Possession of them quicken the Designs of the Marattas against us. The Sword, which gave us the Dominion of Bengal, must be the Instrument of its Preservation; and if (which God forbid) it shall ever cease to be ours, the next Proprietor will derive his Right from the same natural Charter."

Having thus taken a Review of the Military and Political Transactions in the Countries bordering on Bengal, before the Arrival of the new Administration, Your Committee will now proceed to examine into so much of the History of the Maratta State, as may tend to throw a Light upon the Proceedings and Events which, in the Prosecu-

Sec. 17. October 1774. Par. 11. in Appendix 41.

Letter to Bengal, 16 April 1772. Par. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

No. 32.

Letter from Bengal, Sec. Depart. 10 Nov. 1772. Par. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14. No. 32.

Appendix, No. 33.

Sir Rob. Barker's Minute, 7 October 1773. fol. 588.

Governor Hastings's Minute 12 October 1773. Par. 6. in Appendix No. 12.

Prosecution of our Task, we are to collect together, and submit to the House.

Upon this Subject indeed, Your Committee have thought it proper to give a more circumstantial Account, not only because the Rise and Progress of the Hostilities between that Nation and the British Settlements in India form the chief Object of our present Enquiry, but because Incidents, arising from the Nature of its Constitution, seem to have given a particular Cast to the State of the Quarrel at different Periods, and to have also had a material Influence on the Negotiations severally entered into with the opposite Parties of the Government. We shall therefore lay before the House a brief Relation of such material Points as we have been able to extract from the Records of the Company, which were submitted to our Inspection for that Purpose. It does not however appear necessary to go so far back into the History of this People, as to point out in Detail the First Coalition of their various Tribes under One Chief Rajah of the Raypout or Warrior Cast, or to trace the Increase of their Numbers and Strength from the Time of their successful Resistance to the victorious Arms of Aurazzebe, till they became sufficiently powerful to carry their offensive Incursions into the Heart of his Empire, and to impose a tributary Subjection upon the Territories of his Successors. It is observable, that their chief Force consisted in a very numerous Cavalry, with which they committed dreadful Devastations in the several Countries they invaded. No Cessation of them was to be purchased at a less Price than the Payment of a regular Choute or Tribute, being One Fourth of the Nett Revenues, which they exacted in Lieu of these more destructive Levies. By these Means they extended this Imposition over the Provinces of Bengal, long before a Grant was made of them to the English Company; nor did they afterwards indeed discontinue their Claim, nor was it ever expressly denied. By the same Right they collected or demanded the like Contribution from the Ballagant and Payengant, or Countries of Mysore and the Carnatic; and we perceive that these were acknowledged Rights; and in the Treaty of 1768, between the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Nizam, an Article was inserted for the Avowal and Preservation of that Tribute to the Marattas. The Territories under the immediate Dominion of their Raja, or of his Feudatories, became very extensive, and reached from the Northern Boundaries of the Guzerat to the Coast of Orissa. But in the Formation of this Empire, the Sovereignty of which was held by a Chief of the Raypout Race, the principal Direction of Civil Affairs was entrusted

See Appendix
115.

Appendix, No.

34.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

6 October 1775;

p. 539 to 559.

See Appendix 91

and 115.

Do. 11 Decem-

ber 1775, fol.

297 to 302, &c.

Printed Treaties

No. 7, Page 46.

Article 11.

trusted to a Council consisting of Eight Bramins, whose Cast was esteemed superior to that of the Rajah, and who, by their religious Influence over the Minds of the People, had it in their Power to regulate, in what Degree they pleased, the Authority of the Prince. Of this prevailing Interest they did not fail to take Advantage for their own Aggrandizement; they were the chief Officers of the State, and amongst them the Peshwa, which Title, in its literal Construction, means him who precedes the rest, was endued with the highest Rank and Power. In the Reign of Sahoo Rajah, the Bramin called Kishwanath Ballajee, who had been raised to the Office of Peshwa from an inferior Station, gained such an entire Ascendancy over the Temper of his Master, as to persuade him to make a total Resignation of the Conduct of Affairs into his Hands. He accordingly took upon him, with the Appellation of Row Pundit, Praden or Chief and Elect of the Pundits, the real Power of the Rajaship, which was also confirmed by a formal Investiture with the Sirpaw, a Ceremony that has ever since been held necessary, and was very soon made the only Mark of any remaining Sovereignty in the Prince; for the Direction of the Exercise of Government on the Part of Sahoo, or the Assumption of it by Kishwanath Ballajee, were not merely personal Agreements, but became an hereditary Practice, with this additional Confirmation, that Bajerow (the Son of Ballajee) who succeeded to his Authority, confined the Raja in his Residence at Sattarah, and established himself in undisputed Supremacy in another Capital called Poona. Chimmajee Oppa, the Brother of Bajerow, led the Troops of the Empire to Conquest over the Settlements of the Portuguese, and added Salfet and Bassein, and their Dependencies, to their other Dominions; and it appears, that on Account of this singular Instance of Success against an European Power by one of the Peshwa Family, the Successors in that Office have always considered those Ac-

See Appendix, 115 and 121.

quifitions as particularly their own Property, and have constantly manifested a jealous Attention to the Preservation of them. The Possession of these Districts, adjoining to the British Settlements on the Malabar Coast, induced some Sort of explanatory Connection between the Two Governments, and especially as the Establishment of a Marine very soon appeared to be another Object of Ambition in the new Administration. And Your Committee observe, that the Presidency of Bombay 1739. See Appendix 68. upon that Occasion thought it proper and prudent to address themselves only to the Peshwa as to the efficient Sovereign of the State, and that from that Time, in all Transactions with the Marattas, they have never regarded

1756, dated 12
October.
No. 34.

garded the Rajah of Sattarah as any thing but an empty Pageant. The Articles of Agreement concluded at that Time with the Marattas, regarded only Questions of Trade and Navigation. In the Time of Ballajee Bajerow, the Third reigning Peshwa, who was the Grand-son of the First, another Treaty appears to have been concluded between the Presidency of Bombay and the Maratta Government; by which also some Particulars of commercial Concern to the Exclusion of the Dutch were regulated, and Sunnuds were given to the Company for the sole Possession of Fort Victoria, or Bancote, and Hematgur, upon their Surrender of the Fort of Ghereah (which they had taken from Toolajee Angria) to the Poona Dominion. In consequence of Conformity to the Articles of this Treaty, all Disputes were to subside, and no Claims were to be made by the Maratta Government on the Company to that Date; and all former Treaties were to be maintained inviolable by both Parties. In 1761, Ballajee Bajerow died, by some Accounts of Grief for the Death of his Cousin Sudabah or the Bhow, who was killed in the Battle of Paniput against the Emperor Abdallah. Bajerow left a Son, Madharow Ballajee, then a Minor, of 14 Years of Age. But the regular Succession to this high Office was now so established, that the Minority of the Heir seemed to suggest no Cause of Objection; and his Authority was immediately recognized under the Regency of his Uncle Ragonaut Ballajee Row. This ready Acquiescence may however, in a great Measure, be attributed to the Management of the Bramin Ministry, which had still continued to possess the Guidance of the civil Administration, and had thereby found Means to accumulate very considerable Riches; the Security of which, involving also their personal Safety, became of course an essential Object of their Policy in a State, where both on that Account were constantly in Hazard. This Attention naturally incited them to take Advantage of a Minority to disseminate Jealousies and Divisions in the reigning Family, and to seek by their Intrigues to perpetuate them. In this Instance it appears, that they had a powerful Coadjatrix in Gopicaboy, the Mother of Madharow, of whose Influence over her Son they did not neglect to avail themselves for the Purpose of fomenting a Difference between the Uncle and the Nephew, which led to an open Rupture between them; and the Consequence of it was, the Confinement of Ragoba. It should however be observed, that the Accounts of these Transactions differ very materially; and that while the Friends of the Uncle charge them to the Ambition and Avarice of the Ministers, and the reprov'd Licentiousness of the Mother's

Mother's Character, his Enemies on the other Hand ascribe them to the Failure of his traiterous Designs to usurp the Office, which he was only to have held during the Minority of his Nephew, and from which having at his own Desire retired upon a large Pension to a Residence on the Banks of the Gungna, he had suddenly taken up Arms, with unprovoked Violence, against his Prince. In the Conduct of these Intrigues, Siccaram Baboo was reported to have taken a great Lead. He had been promoted by Ragoba from a menial Service in his Household to an eminent Post in the Administration of Affairs under the Peshwa, with the avowed Engagement of Obedience to his Patron's Directions; and he was of course stigmatized with Ingratitude for deserting and betraying him. The Power of the Ministers having thus for a Time no Controul, their Wealth increased in Proportion to an immense Degree; but their Ascendency nevertheless began to decline as the Peshwa advanced in Years, and in the Display of an enlarged and manly Spirit. In the Beginning of his Reign, while Ragoba yet held the undisputed Regency, a Treaty was concluded between the Maratta Government and the Presidency of Bombay; the chief Object of which was to establish a permanent Plan for the mutual Restitution of Deserters from either Country. In the latter End of the Reign (for Madharrow died in 1772, at the Age of 25 Year:) the Marattas appeared so very formidable Enemies to Hyder Ally, as to threaten the Destruction of his Power, and to compel him to prefer very earnest Entreaties to the President and Council of Fort St. George, for the Succours with which they were by Treaty engaged to furnish him in such an Exigency. But the Fears of the Nabob for his own Possessions, the Bias of the British Minister Plenipotentiary in those Parts, to an Alliance with Madharrow, and the Instructions of the Court of Directors to preserve a strict Neutrality, conspired to prevent a Compliance with his Demands. It will be remembered, that Hyder was not insensible of the Disappointment; from the bad Effects of which however he was relieved by the Changes in the Situation of his Enemies when they lost their Chief Governor. It appears, that a little Time before his Death, he recommended his Brother and Successor, Narrain Row, to the Guardianship and Direction of Ragonadt Row, whom he therefore released from Confinement; and for a short Period afterwards, Affairs were conducted by his Governance under the Title of Naib, for which he received the Sirpaw from the Raja at the same Time that Narrain was invested with that of Peshwa. But the Influence of Gopicaboy and of the Ministers, particu-

Pers. Corref.

1775, p. 398.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

12 Febru. 1776,

fol. 243.

See also Appen-

dix, No. 34, and

Bengal Country

Corref. received

1775, 18 Septa

Printed Treaties

No. 12, page

220.

14 Sept. 1761.

No. 35.

See Two Letters

from Hyder to

Bombay.

Do. 35.

General Letter

to Fort Saint

George, 24 No-

vember 1772,

No. 35.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

12 Feb. 1776,

fol. 245.

11 April 1773.

larly

Ben. Conf. 12th Feb. 1776, fol. 246. lary of Nanna Furnese, again prevailed, and he was once more deprived of Power, and very soon of his Liberty also, under Pretence that he was concerting a Plan with Hyder Ally for an Usurpation of the Government, or at least for his Escape from Poona, where he had been for some Time before detained a Prisoner at large.

The Enmity of his Sister-in-law seemed to have been stimulated by his Adoption of a Youth named Amrut Row, a Relation and Favourite of Moodajee Boolla, the Brother of the Rajah of Berar, left by this Procedure, contrary to the Custom of their Cast, his Riches and future possible Title to the Peshwasnip, might be transferred to a different Race. According however to some Accounts, he was not so entirely debarred from Access or Communication with his Friends, or rather with the Enemies of the young Peshwa, whose vicious Giddiness estranged from him even the Ministers of his own Party, but that a Plan was formed to bring about a Revolution, which promised again to place him at the Head of the Government. Your Committee think it proper here to observe, that various Informations, which we have found of these Occurrences, are so strongly tinged with Party Prejudice and Design, that we cannot venture to decide upon any One as wholly free from Misrepresentation. We have therefore placed the several Narrations in the Appendix, from which the House will be enabled to judge of the Circumstances and Intrigues which led to the Assassination of Narrain Row, and shall only state in this Place the apparent Fact, that on the 30th August he was murdered in the Apartment where Ragoba was confined, and to whom he had fled for Refuge. It is certain, that the Odium of this Deed was very generally thrown upon Ragoba, though it was by himself and his Friends asserted, that the Necessity of Self-defence compelled him to sacrifice the Life of his Nephew and Sovereign. The Duan, Siccaram Baboo, was also charged with being the principal Contriver of this bloody Action, and he was said to have been instigated to it, upon hearing of the Peshwa's Intentions to deprive him of his Office, from which might result the Loss of his Riches, and perhaps of his Life.

Appendix, No. 36.—See Appendix 34 and 35.
Extract from Poonah Diary, 9 Sept. 1773.
Ben. Conf. 12th February 1776, p. 246, 247.
Mr. Tayler's Letters.
See Appendix, No. 83, 127, 138.

Mr. Tayler. Your Committee find, that Ragoba was immediately acknowledged Peshwa, and soon after received from the Rajah the Surpaw of Office, when the usual Compliments of the Ministers were paid to him, and Mr. Mofyn, who was then at Poona, having been appointed by the Company to be their Resident there, waited upon him in Form, repeating all the same Ceremonies and Assurances which it had ever been usual to make on the Accession of a new Peshwa. Too distrustful however of the old Ministers,

ters, to appoint any one of them his Dewan. Ragoba appears to have instantly conceived an earnest Design of strengthening his Power to a Degree of Independence on them, by the Means of an Army at his own Devotion, and also of employing it to revenge the Hostilities and Usurpations committed by the Nizam during the Confusions of the late Government. This Attempt proved very unfortunate, for we perceive, that by the Treachery of his own Officers, he suffered a total Defeat in an Engagement with the Souba; and though he afterwards recovered sufficiently from this Blow to collect his scattered Forces, and the Nizam made Overtures of Accommodation and Concession, which led to a Promise of Assistance with a Body of Troops in case of an Emergency, he was nevertheless obliged to remit those Arrears which he chiefly wanted as a Supply of Money, and was in the End totally deceived in his Expectations of Military Support. The Need of pecuniary Resources for the Accomplishment of his domestic Plan of independent Government, prompted him to direct his March towards the Carnatic, with a View of exacting a large Arrear of Choute from the Nabob Mahomed Ally, having previously compromised his Demands on Hyder Naig for the immediate Payment of a Sum of 25 Lacks of Rupees, in Consideration of which he made over to him the Three Provinces of Mudgawarry, Hanscootah, and Chunderdroorg.

Your Committee however find, that the Prosecution of these offensive Measures was interrupted by the Necessity of returning to the Defence of his own Authority, against which, in his Absence from Poona, a Confederacy of Five of the Chief Bramin Ministers had taken Place, who set on Foot a considerable Army, which was strengthened by the Junction of the Nizam's Forces to oppose him. At first indeed Ragoba having escaped the Effects of their Machinations in his Camp, was soon afterwards fortunate enough to give their Army a signal Overthrow, and take Prisoner their Commander in Chief Trimbusk Row, who was also one of their most respectable Partizans. But it appears that this Event, however successful, had not sufficient Efficacy to raise him above the Efforts of future Opposition. Gungaboy, the Widow of Narrain Row, had been for some Time reported with Child, and in the Beginning of April 1774, was said to be delivered of a Son, whom the Ministers immediately recognized as the true Heir to the Peshwaship. Your Committee have here again found various and discordant Accounts of this Event; from some of which it should seem, that there were Reasons to suspect that this Child, pretended to be born of Gungaboy, was in Reality the Offspring of another

Extract of Poonah Diary, 28 December 1773. Do. 36.

See Appendix, 34.

Novem. 1773.

Appendix 34.

Ben. Sec. Country Corresp. received. Oct. 27. 1773.

Appendix No. 37.

9 March 1774, Ben. Sec. Conf. Letter from Mr. Mostyn, 31 Jan.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 9 May 1774. Letter from Mr. Mostyn, dated 30 March. Do. 37.

Ben. Conf. 12 Feb. 1776, fol. 248, 249. Mr. Mostyn, 13 April 1774. Do. 37.

Mr. Tayler. See also Account given by the Ministers.

Appendix 34.
Appendix, No.

38.

Letter dated 31

January, above

referred to, and

28 April 1774,

20 May, and 2

July.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

9 October 1775.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

28 December,

1774.

Letter from Mr.

Mostyn, 9 No-

vember 1774.

See Appendix,

35 and 33.

ther Woman, several of whom, in a State of Pregnancy, had been shut up with her in the Fort of Poorunder. By others, the Reality of this Birth was strongly affirmed; and it appears by Mr. Mostyn's Letters from Poona, that the Widow was apparently with Child, and afterwards delivered of a Son, which however lived but a short Time, and at his Death, the Introduction of a supposititious Child immediately followed. The Fortune of Ragoba in the mean Time was marked with a Variety of Changes in the Acquisition and Loss of the powerful Adherents with whom he occasionally connected himself. Among these we perceive, that Two great Maratta Chiefs, Tookajee Holkar, and Madajee Scindia, promised the most effectual Support and Re-establishment to his Cause. The Intrigues however of the Bramin Ministers were here again so successful as to break these Connections by Means of a real or pretended Correspondence with the Two Jaghiedars; and Ragoba, who appears to have been susceptible of Fear, and actuated by sudden Impressions of Alarm, separated himself from his principal Followers, and retreated into the Guzerat Country, where Govind Row Guicawar, who was then besieging Brodera, agreed to assist him with all his Forces. The Consequence of this Step was the immediate Union of Scindia and Holkar, and Five other Maratta Chiefs, with the Bramin Confederacy, who, under the Denomination of the Barrah Bhi, or Twelve Friends, agreed to acknowledge the Title of the Infant Peshwa (for whom they obtained from the Raja the Sirpaw of Office) and to exclude Ragonaut Row from all Share in the Government of the Empire.

August 1774.

Mr. Tayler's

Letter, fol. 557.

No. 34.

In the Course however of these Transactions, Ragoba applied to the President and Council of Bombay for their Assistance, with the Offer of acceding to Conditions which should be made advantageous to the Company; and in a subsequent Account of his Situation and Motives of Action at that Time, he wrote as follows: "By the Favour of the Almighty the First Battle was well fought; but as all the fortified Places were in their Possession, I thought proper to go to Guzerat, where I applied to the General of Bombay, who was my old Friend, and well versed in Affairs, for his Alliance." The immediate Result of this Application, and the Consequences which afterwards ensued from it, will be the principal Subject of the present Enquiry. But it appears to be proper in the first Place, to add to the Account which your Committee have given of the Marattas, and of the sovereign Power of their Empire, some few Remarks in Regard to the different Branches of it; and upon this Head we have found, that some of the principal

Appendix, No.

39.

principal Raport Officers, who conducted the various (Mr. Tayler, p. 602.) Letter K. Bands which issued forth after the Invasion of Nadir Shaw, to establish themselves by Conquest on the Ruins of the Mogul Empire, were appointed Governors of the more distant Provinces, which had during these Conflicts been added to their Dominions; and that they took early Advantage of their Situation, and by Degrees usurped an almost independant Authority over the Territories they had in Charge. In the earlier Periods of their History, these detached Governments were bound to furnish a certain Quota of Cavalry completely equipped for Service, at the Requisition of the Sovereign; but the Severities which upon these Occasions they exercised over the Inhabitants, soon occasioned the Depopulation of the Countries; and it became necessary to establish, upon a very different Footing, the military Force, with which in Process of Time they went into the Field, no longer as Tributaries, but under the Title of Alliance, and on Conditions of a stipulated Subsidy. The Pay of the Troops was settled upon Terms which were in Lieu of all preparatory Equipment, and every Cavalier brought with him, and was the Owner of his own Horse and Arms. Their Mode of War, which was wholly directed to Devastation and Plunder, enticed into the Service, upon any sudden or favourite Expedition, every Adventurer who could procure a Horse; and by these Means very numerous Armies would in a short Time be collected together. But as every common Trooper was anxious for the Preservation of that Horse and of those Arms which were his own Property, and the Loss of which he was obliged himself to make good, it cannot seem extraordinary that they avoided, as much as possible, all regular Conflicts with disciplined Forces, before whom however their Flight was not therefore an Assurance of entire Defeat or Dispersion. The Rapidity of their Movements from one Country to another were truly surprising, as they took both their Food and their Sleep upon Horseback. Yet the real Strength of the military Force of the Empire consisted in the private Cavalry or Household Troops commanded by the Paha Sirdars, and whose Horses were the Property of the State. How troublesome and destructive was their Mode of Warfare, and how difficult to be guarded against, is very strikingly described in a Letter from the Select Committee of Bengal, upon whose Frontiers they had made several very distressing Attacks. — "We certainly labour under very great Disadvantages with Respect to the Marattas, since, in every Contest with them, they being necessarily the Aggressors, and we acting only on the defensive, it can never be in our Power to hurt them effect-

See Appendix,
No. 34, &c.

Country Corres.
1779, fol. 409.
No. 39.

See Co. Corres.
1779, fol. 200.
No. 39.

See Appendix,
No. 16, 31 Dec.
1773.

Appendix, No.
40.
See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 12 Feb-
ruary 1776.

Mr. Tayler's
Letter, &c.

See Gov. Gene-
ral's Minute, 9
July 1778, in 6
Report, Appen-
dix 68; and also
see Appendix 76
of this Report.

No. 40.

Mr. Tayler, &c.

“effectually, nor even to act against them longer than they chuse to stand in our Way. But they, on the contrary, have it continually in their Option to assail us at Home, and by the immediate Effect of their Ravages, or by their Alarms, disturb the Peace of our Country, and affect our Revenues, although we are sufficiently able to defeat the most strenuous Efforts which they may at any Time make against us.”

Your Committee find that among the great Chiefs of the Maratta Nation, the Bouncello's held indisputably the First Rank, from the Extent of Dominion, and the Independency of Government. They were allied in Blood with the Rajah of Sittarah, and had Pretensions to the Succession of that Sovereign Power. Ragojee, in the Prosecution of that Claim in Favour of his Son Moodajee, had marched with a considerable Army to Poona, where he forced the Government to a Compromise of great present Advantage to him, without abandoning that contingent Right upon the Death of the Ram Rajah. — His eldest Son Jannajee succeeded to his Dominions of Berar, and having at his Decease, without Children, left the Inheritance to the Son of his youngest Brother Moodajee, he occasioned thereby a great Contention between the surviving Brothers Shabajee and Moodajee. The former claimed the Right of Government as the Elder; and the latter as Father and Guardian of the adopted Child. In the Dissentions, of which your Committee have taken Notice in the Poona Government, the Two Brothers took different Parts; Shabajee had appeared in League with the Ministers and the Nizam, and Moodajee had supported the Cause and Pretensions of Ragoba. But from about the Time of the supposed Birth of the young Peshwa, their own Animosities and Quarrels rose to such a Heighth as to engage them wholly in the most implacable Hostilities against each other, and to prevent their Interference in the Disputes of their Neighbours.

Your Committee find, that the Guzerat Country, which lays to the Northward of Bombay, and extends from Demaum up to the River Puddar, bounded by the Sea of Cambay on the South West, and by the Territories of other Maratta Chiefs to the East, was one of the latest Conquests made from the Mogul Empire. It appears to have been reduced by Pillagee Guicawar, a Maratta Family, Two Brothers of which, Fatty Sing and Goyand Row, at the Period in Question, were contending for the Sovereignty of it. It had been held for some Time independent of the Poona Durbar; but in the Reign of Nanna or Bajerow, they compelled Dummajee the Son of Pillagee, or according to other Accounts, the principal

principal Chief under Termeck Row (who had received Ben. Sec. Conf. the Command of the Country from the Sahoo Raja, but 6 March 1776. was afterwards killed in an Engagement with the Peshwa, See Appendix, leaving a Son who fled to the Mogul's) to yield them No. 102. several Places in it, a Part of the Revenue, and to furnish a certain Quota of Troops when called for; and in short, pretended to a Supremacy over the Guicawar Government. The Revenues arising from the Country, and the Military Force kept up in it, were considerable. But the Dissensions in the reigning Family had prevented them from taking an active Part in the Divisions at Poona; the Protection however of the different Interests having been given in Opposition to each other to the Two Brothers, Futtý Sing owed his Title, and the Support of his Pretensions, to the Favour of the Bramin Ministers; and Ragoba, on his Accession to the Musnud, decreed the Government of that Province to Govind Row, whom we have found in Arms against his Brother at the Siege of Brodera, when Ragoba joined him.

Morary Row Gosparah, an old and experienced Maratta Chief, who possessed the Fort of Gatti, and a considerable District bordering on the Nizam's Country, had at first appeared to be a Partizan of the Ministers; but Ragoba, upon his Return from the Borders of the Carnatic, having thrown himself under his Protection against the Machinations of his Enemies at Poona, he for a Time declared himself in Favor of that Prince, and was principally instrumental in his Preservation. Towards the End however of these Transactions, he had been found more anxious to secure and enlarge his own Situation, than to intermeddle as an Adherent with the Pretensions of either Party.

The Two Northern Jaghierdars, Holcar, and Scindia, whom your Committee mentioned as having become Parties with the Mutseddies and Maratta Chiefs after the Retreat of Ragoba into the Guzerat, appear to have possessed extensive Districts bordering upon the Vizier's Countries to the East, and to the Dominions of Berar on the South. They were looked up to as, in a Military Line, the great Supporters of that Cause, but were at the same Time conceived to have no Design of co-operating with the Ministers to such an Extent as entirely to crush the Opposition of Ragoba; because a Regard to their own Interest, which was considered to have at least an equal Influence on their political Conduct, should naturally induce them to keep up the Balance of Dissension, that neither Party might be encouraged, from a Confidence in their unrivalled Power, to demand of them the Arrears of their Tribute: Your Committee have indeed observed, that some Degree of

REP. V.

F

personal

Ben. Sec. Conf.
6 March 1776.

See Appendix,
No. 102.

No. 40.

Mr. Tayler's
Letter.

Mr. Tayler.

No. 40.

Mr. Tayler's
Letter.

No. 35.
Ben. Sec. Port.
Co. Cor. 1775.
No. 399.

personal Disaffection might subsist between Ragoba and Madajee Scindia, because upon the Death of Pookajee, the elder Brother of Madajee, Ragoba, then Regent of the Empire, had established his Son Godarjee in the Government held by his Father, and appointed Madajee his Guardian : But when Ragoba had given up his Trust into the Hands of the Peshwa Madharow, Siccaram Baboo his Minister, in consequence of a Bribe, displaced the Nephew, and gave the Jaghires in absolute Possession to the Uncle ; against which Proceeding Ragoba made Representations, which proved not only unsuccessful, but very unfortunate to him.

No. 40.

See his Letters
before referred
to.

In regard to the Mutfeddies or Bramin Ministry, Your Committee have found, that in the Time of Nairain Row, Siccaram Baboo was supposed to have conceived great Indignation at the superior Ascendancy which Nanna Furnese, a much younger Man than himself, had acquired over the Mind of the Peshwa; and it appears, that upon the Murder of that Prince, and the Proclamation made by Siccaram of Ragoba's Accession to the Government, Nanna fled from the Capital, and was hardly prevailed upon to return to it on the Assurances of entire Forgiveness and Restoration to Favour. Yet it is observable, that Mr. Mostyn reported it as a general Opinion, that most of the Ministers were instrumental in the Perpetration of the Murder; and it is certain that whatever Jealousies had in Reality subsisted between Siccaram and Ballajee, the subsequent Absence of Ragoba, in his Expedition to the Carnatic, and the Distrust and Neglect which he betrayed of them all, together with a Reflection on their mutual Advantage, apparently reconciled them; and they will be found to act as joint Conductors of the Public Affairs of the Empire (though Siccaram was in Effect the only nominal Duan) from the Time that their Conspiracy succeeded so far as to keep Ragoba out of Possession of the Peshwaship. It is not therefore surprising, that we should perceive in most of his Letters, strong Expressions of a severe Resentment against them, for the Ingratitude and Deceit they had, in his Idea, practised against him. But it is proper to remark, that Self-Interest was generally reported to be predominant in them over every other Passion; and that Increase of Power, and Accumulation of Wealth, as the surest Supporters of each other, were the undeviating Principle and Object of their Administration. Many therefore of those who had confirmed themselves in this Opinion, used it as a strong Argument against the Legitimacy of the Infant Peshwa, because the Ministers were at all Events so much interested to provide both a disputed Succession and a long Minority.

Yours

A. 1782.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

47

Your Committee find, that the neighbouring Powers took the Opportunity which these Dissensions afforded them, of making Encroachments on the Maratta Territories. The Nizam, though the avowed Partizan of the Ministerial Cause, was evidently attentive in a higher Degree to his own Interest than to the Decision of the Dispute in Favour of his Allies; and he found continual Pretext for Complaints, which were of course to be soothed by further Cessions of Country, and larger Remittances of Money.

Hyder Ally, to whom Ragoba had granted some Forts, with their appendant Districts, found it however necessary to employ Force in order to obtain Possession of them; and he had good Opportunity in this juncture to accomplish his Views.

The Boofilas were still at Enmity with each other, and upon the Eve of coming to some decisive Trial of Force for the Mastership. It appears indeed, that Shabajee had in View Objects more grand and extensive than the mere Dominion of Berar, and that he bore in Mind his Claim to the Government of the Maratta State, in the Prosecution of which he hoped to be greatly assisted by the present Dissensions among the Ministers. His Vackeel had been attending on the Governor of Bengal for more than a Twelvemonth, and frequently repeated the earnest Wish of his Master to enter into a defensive Alliance with the Company; and the Administration of that Presidency thinking the Overtures worthy of their Attention, as of great probable Advantage to their Employers, at last sent back the Agent with Letters and Presents to his Master.

Your Committee find, That there had arisen some Disputes with the French Factories in the Bengal Provinces, the Chief of which was Chandernagore, upon their Pretension to the Right of establishing Subordinates wherever they thought fit; for which Purpose also they produced Phirmaunds and Sunnuds, granted to their Company by the Mogul Government. These Encroachments however did not appear of Consequence enough to require an immediate and vigorous Controul, in which there might be more Danger than Use; and the Calcutta Board therefore thought it proper to wave any Discussion upon those Subjects to near the Close of their Administration. Nor indeed was the Force of the French Influence in those Parts apparently a just Object of much Jealousy to the English Government, except from the Possibility of Intrigues with the Country Powers, which in case of future Differences between the Two Nations, might tend to the more feasible Introduction of their Troops from the Islands, or from Europe, and thereby

F 2

Mo. Mostyn, 2d July, 1774.

Letter from Mr. Mostyn, 13 Apr. 1774—Do. 28th April, 22 Aug. and 9 Nov.

See Appendix, No. 37 and 38.

28 April, 9 November.

Par. 7. Letter from Bengal to Court of Directors, 19 October 1774. Appendix, No. 27.

Appendix, No. 41.

See Letter 10th November 1773.

Letter, 17 Octo. 1774.

enable

enable them to create more consequential Disturbances.

But for the Representation of the State of political Affairs under the Presidency at the Expiration of the old Government. Your Committee desire to refer the House to the Extract of a Letter, which we have placed in the Appendix, from the Governor and Council, dated 17th October 1774. In this will be found a Recapitulation of the Motives for their Conduct in undertaking the Rohilla War, which, from the latest Intelligence, they believed to be finally closed with that Success which they had foreseen from the Beginning. Upon the Supposition of that Event, they concluded their Letter in the following Words: "We shall then again return to the State of Peace from which we emerged when we first engaged in the Rohilla Expedition, with the actual Possession or acknowledged Right (which the Power of this Government can amply and effectually assert) of near Seventy Lacks of Rupees, acquired by the Monthly Subsidy and the Stipulation; and it rests with you to pass the ultimate Judgment on our Conduct."

Appendix, No. 42.

Agreement with Souja Dowla in 1768. Printed Treaties No. 25.

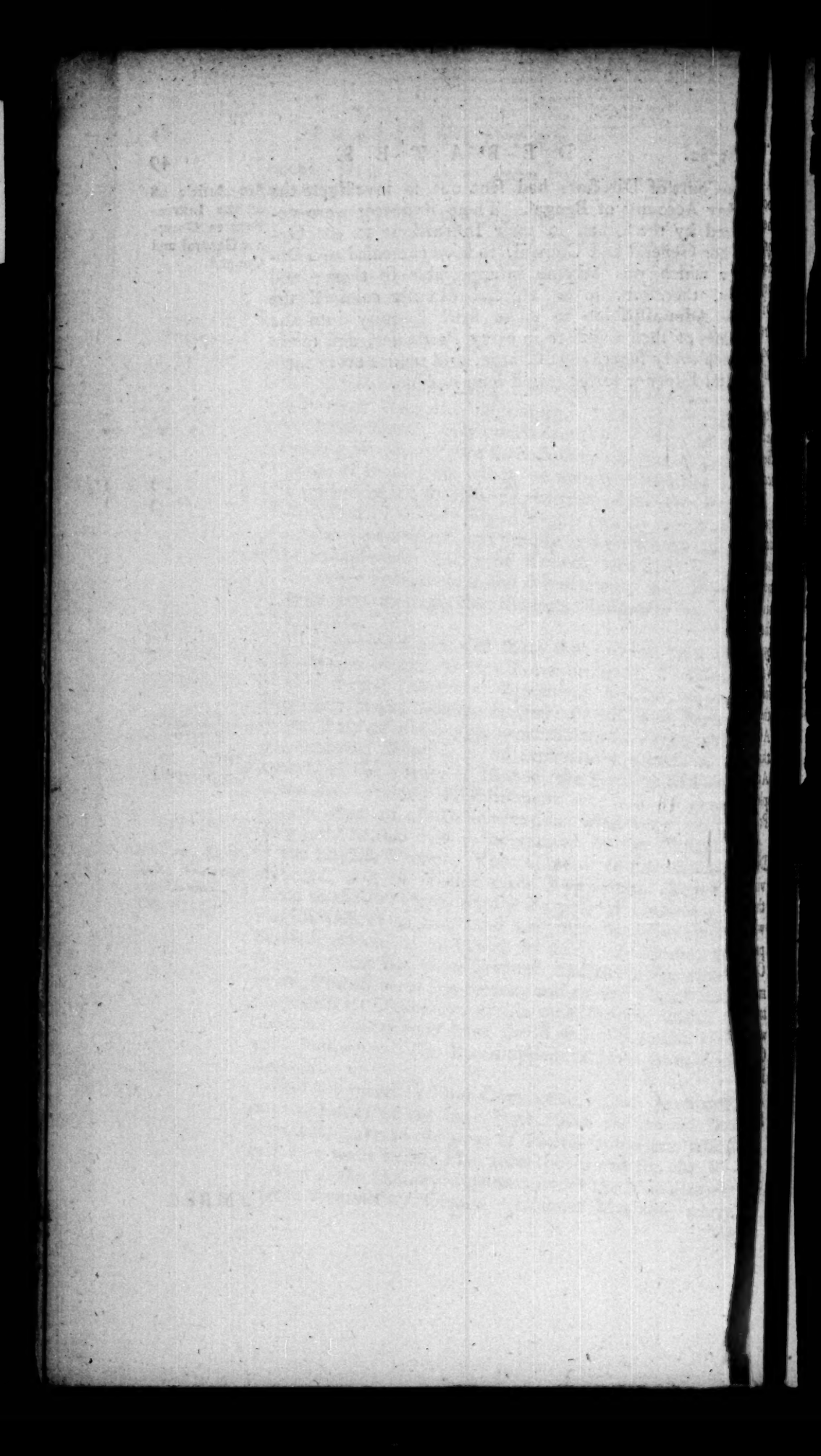
Par. 10. Letter from Governor and Council, 17 Oct. 1774.

The annexed Chart will shew the general State and Distribution of the Military Force under the Presidency at that Period. By the Agreement formed between Souja Dowla and Messrs. Cartier, Smith, and Russell, on the Part of the Bengal Government in 1768, which was expressly designed as an explanatory Clause to be inserted in the Treaty of Iliabad, the Number of Forces under the Vizier's Establishment was not to exceed 35,000 Men of all Denominations whatever; and of them only 10,000 were to be trained in the Discipline of the English Troops. Your Committee have however observed, that the Vizier made Application about this Time to the President, for the Purpose of obtaining an English Officer to command a regular Battalion in his Service, which he proposed to raise, discipline, and pay, after the European Manner, and to employ chiefly in the Protection of his Person, and to be a Check upon the mutinous Disposition of his own Troops, which he had often experienced since the Recall of Captain Harper's Battalion. The Board appear to have granted his Request.

And it appears to Your Committee, That the Board, in their Letter of the same Date, from the public Department, gave an Account of several Advances which had been made in the Plan recently formed for the Reduction of the Military Expences under the Management of the Commissary General (Colonel Maclean) whom the

the Court of Directors had sent out to investigate the Army Accounts of Bengal. These Expences were declared by the Court, in their Instructions to the Governor General and Council, to have encreased to a Degree which was become insupportable to them; and they, therefore, in an especial Manner enjoined the new Administration to make strict Enquiry into the Causes of such Encrease in every Particular, and to retrench every superfluous Charge, and reduce every incidental Expence to the lowest Sum possible.

See Article 28 of the Instructions to Governor General and Council.



{ 51 }

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the TR

September 1774.

TROOPS under Fort William Presidency,

T U R N of the Troops under Fort William Presidency, 30th September 1774.

Non-commissioned and Private.									Cavalry.				Lascars.				Hindustan Officers and Sepoys.								Staff Effective.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Conductors.		Serjeant Majors.		Serjeants.		Corporals.		Drummers.		Bombardiers.		Gunners.		Matrosses.		Infantry, Private.		Total.		Duffidars.		Trumpeters.		Private Moguls.		Total.		Serangs.		Tindals.		Lascars.		Total.		Commandants.		Sabadars.		Jemautdars.		Trumpeters.		Havildars.		Naicks.		Sepoys.		Total.		Writers.		Sircars.		Doctors.		Farriers.		Head Armourers.		Inferior D ^o .		Watermen.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4	3	38	26	16				398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEBATES.

53

A. 1792.

Mogul Cavalry, Corps of Engineers, Five Companies of Artillery, Five Divisions of Artillery Lascars, Three Regiments of European Infantry, Twenty-one Battalions of Brigade Sepoys, One Battalion of Purgunnah Sepoys, One Battalion of Light Infantry, Twenty-eight Companies of Invalid or Militia Sepoys, Artillery, and Infantry Invalids.

STATIONS.	Engineers.					Artillery.		Infantry.				Invalids.							
	Cavalry Troop.	Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Europ. Companies.	Lascars Division.	Europeans.		Brigade Sepoys.		Pur- gunnah Battal.	Light Infan- try.	Artillery.		Infantry.		Sepoys.
									Regi- ments.	Com- panies.	Batta- lions.	Com- panies.			Non Com- miss.	Rank and File.	Non Com- miss.	Rank and File.	
At Fort William		1	1		3	3	2	2		5	3					2	29	163	7
Budge Budge					1												4	71	
Chittagong																1	4	2	
Dacca																			
Midnapore																			5
Burdwan																			
Beerbhoom																			2
Muxadavad																			
Rajahmahl																			7
Betteah																			
Berhampore							2			5									
Rangur																			
Cooch Beyhar																			
Monghyr																			
Patna																			
Dinapore																			7
Buxar																			
Chunar Gur																	6	52	
In the Field, 2d Brigade																			
Total		1	1	4	4	5	5	5	3		21					3	43	288	28
Grand Total			5				5	5	3		21				1		331		28

J. Clavering,
Commander in Chief.

(Signed)

The

The Representation of the several Particulars under the Head of Revenue at that Period, is exhibited in the following Abstracts upon the Plan already explained. In Addition to which your Committee will here take Notice of some material Remarks that the expiring Administration made upon that Subject, and on the Prospect of Improvement in the essential Circumstances of it.

Appendix, No.
43.

In their Letter, under Date 22d August 1774, to the Court of Directors, after observing on the Steps they had taken for the Reduction of their Debts, and on the probable Resources by which they should be enabled to discharge great Part of them before the 1st of January succeeding, they stated the principal Sum of Ct. Rupees 79,89,312 and 4 Pise, to be that which would then remain of the old Debt, besides the new Loan of 5 per Cent. "which they had no Doubt of paying off in the Course of a few Years, provided their Expences were confined within the Bounds to which they had lately reduced them; that a great Part of their Army continued employed and paid by the Vizier; and that he should be punctual in the other Payments for which he was engaged to the Company.—The Course of Events" (they said) "is not in our Hands; but we have ventured to pledge our Endeavours for accomplishing this desirable End."

No. 43.
Public Letter.
17. Oct. 1774.

On this known Prospect of the Decrease of the Incumbrances, their Credit immediately arose so much as to allow the Introduction of Operations for reducing the current Rate of Interest; and on the 17th October following, they wrote their last Letter, (Extract of which is placed in the Appendix) to the Court of Directors, in similar Terms of Satisfaction on the prosperous State of their Finances and Commerce, on a Review of their several Branches of Resource. The expected Receipt of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees, on Account of the Cession of Corah, and 20 Lacks out of Forty engaged for the Rohilla Expedition, added to Fifteen for the Bills the Court had authorized them to draw upon them, would be a further Fund for the Discharge of their Bond Debt, and reduce it to 35 Lacks instead of 125, which was the Amount in August preceding. The further Sum of 35 Lacks, which would remain due from the Vizier, the Payment of which they deemed perfectly secure, would therefore be sufficient to cancel the Whole of the Bond Debt in the Course of the ensuing Season, exclusive of the Savings arising both from the Reduction of Expences, and from one of the Brigades being employed out of the Provinces, and in Consequence paid by the Vizier.

Your

A. 1782.

D E B A T E S.

55

Your Committee to these Accounts add only the State of Balances in the Treasuries, as made up by the Board to the 17th October 1774.

Balance in General Treasury, Ct.

Rupees - - - 4,02,837 11 -

D^o in the Dewannee Treasury,

Sicca Rupees - - - 8,90,165 2 3

And in the Cash Ct. Rupees - 15,170 11 6

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial, and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid, from May 1773 to April 1774.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£. Stg.
Ceded Lands (comprehending Calcutta and Purgunnah's Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong Provs. according to the new Establishment of the Council of Revenue)	CRs.			
Land Revenues -	64,00,473			
Duties on Salt collected in the Provinces	5,33,330			
	66,53,793			
Charges of Collection	-	4,13,337		
Jaghire to Lord Clive	-	2,58,631		
Nett Revenues	-	-	59,81,825	672,956
Bengal Province. Land Revenues -	149,23,357			
Board of Customs collected	4,60,750			
Duties on Salt collected	5,53,520			
	159,36,627			
Charges of Collection	-	5,32,320		
Stipends and Allowances paid	-	32,41,220		
Nett Revenues	-	-	121,63,087	1,368,348
Bahar Province. Land Revenues	46,19,492			
Charges of Collection	-	3,49,744		
Allowances and Pensions paid	-	2,32,245		
Nett Revenues	-	-	40,37,503	454,219
Duties on Coinage	18,430	-	18,430	2,073
Customs collected at Calcutta	3,82,214	-	3,82,214	42,999
	CRs. 276,10,556	50,27,497	225,83,059	2,540,595
Commission on the Revenues	-	5,26,140	5,26,140	9,191
	CRs. 55,53,637	220,56,919	2,481,404	

G

An

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William and Subordinates, from 1773 to 1774.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.		Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
159,537	53,700	1,394,883	131,430	1,173,453	1,488,435

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted,

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond, and other Debts of the East-India Company, in Bengal, from May 1773 to April 1774; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	CRs.
	21,62,994
Money borrowed at Interest	117,71,486
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	1,27,818
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	6,153
Contract with the Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	2,47,451
Account Deposits	4,79,895
Unclaimed Goods	11,822
Tuncan Account	54,914
Military Fund	11,50,720
Sundry old Debts	10,468
Debts at Chittagong	1,010
Debts at Daeca	231
Debts at Cossimbuzar	553
Debts at Patna	2,063
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	50,31,232
Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, Do.	6,74,739
Nudjeef Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	3,48,000
Mahomed Reza Cawn, Do. Do.	2,57,111
Ahteram ul Dowlah, Do. Do.	17,779
Rou-ul-din Hussein Cawn, Do. Do.	7,230
Oody-Poory Gouffaine, Do. Do.	27,187
Munney Begum, Balance of her Allowance	1,04,400
Rajah Goordals, Balance of his Allowance	23,200
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	9,57,799
Current Rupees	213,13,281

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted,

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A. 1782.

D E B A T E S.

57

Your Committee find, that the First Exercise of Government under the new Administration in the Presidency of Bengal, with the superintending and controlling Powers before-mentioned, over the other Settlements, took Place on the 20th October 1774. And it appears by their Letter of 21st November following, which will be found in the Appendix, N^o 44, that their First Consultations had not begun in that Unanimity, or their Resolutions formed in that Harmony, which were the Objects of the Company's Instructions. The Necessity and Propriety of the Rohilla War seems to have furnished a constant Source of Discordancy. It is foreign from the direct Design of the Enquiry on which your Committee are here engaged, to point out every Particular of the Disagreements which divided the Opinions of the Board. We shall only take Notice of such Resolutions as tend to complete the introductory Account we have given of the general State of political Affairs about that Period.

In order to elucidate the Grounds and Conduct of the War, it was thought necessary to see the Whole of the original Correspondence between the Governor General, Mr. Middleton, and Colonel Champion; but we perceive, that the Governor General declined laying the Whole of them before the Board, and only offered such Parts as related to the Conduct of public Affairs. This Refusal appears to have occasioned a formal Protest, and a Resolution of the Majority to recal Mr. Middleton, and to appoint Colonel Champion to treat with the Vizier in his Room. The Instructions sent to Colonel Champion were not agreed to without much Discussion. He was therein directed to wait upon the Vizier, and to require Payment of the Forty Lacks for the Aid which the Company had furnished in the Rohilla War, and of such other Sums as would be then due in Virtue of his other Engagements; there was indeed superadded a discretionary Power to relax in Part of these Demands, if apparently necessary, to accept Twenty Lacks in ready Money, and to settle a Kistbundie for Payment by Instalments of the Remainder, at any Term not exceeding Twelve Months for the last. Directions were also transmitted for his Conduct, in regard to the Movements of the Troops dependent on the Alternative of the Vizier's Compliance or Refusal. Some Alterations however took Place in these Instructions, on the Receipt of Advices from Colonel Champion, that an End was put to the War by a definitive Treaty between the Vizier and Feroza Cawn, who agreed to lay down his Arms, and surrender to the former One Half of the Treasure which he had with him in his Camp; and on Condition of

Appendix, No.

Ben. Conf. 20

October 1774.

Secret Letter

from Governor

General and

Council, 21 No-

vember 1774.

No. 44.

the Vizier's putting him in Possession of a small District, the Capital of which was called Rampore, he consented to hold it dependent on him, and to renounce all Pretensions to any other Part of the Country. On the Conclusion of this Engagement, and the Transfer of the Treasure, in Part Discharge of his Debt to the Company, Souja Dowla returned to Fizabad, at which Place Colonel Champion was ordered to wait upon him for the Purposes above-mentioned, notwithstanding the Representation made by the Governor General of his Claim to some Indulgence, as he had put himself in the Way of discharging his Engagements, and the Army was removed so much nearer his Frontiers.

Appendix, No.

45.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

25 Octo. 1774,

2c.

Your Committee have placed in the Appendix, N^o 45, the Proceedings and Resolutions, and several Minutes, of the Members of the Board upon this Subject, which were then sent Numbers in the Packet, particularly an Address from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, a joint Address from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, and a Minute of Mr. Barwell, all upon the same Subject. As these contain the very different Ideas which their several Authors entertained of the political Points in Question, we shall only desire to refer the House to them as Documents of Information, and think it proper to conclude these Observations on this Part of the Subject, with some Remarks on the Sentiments which the Court of Directors expressed upon the most material of these Transactions, and on the Orders which they transmitted to their Servants in India in Consequence thereof.

In Regard to the Tribute due to the King Shaw Allum, and which we have seen had been withheld by the Governor and Council of Bengal, the Court pronounced a Confirmation of that Measure in the following Terms:

General Letter

to Bengal, 3d

March 1775,

Par. 32.

Appendix, No.

46.

"Having taken into our most serious Consideration the Circumstances which induced our President and Council to suspend Payment of Tribute to his Majesty Shaw Allum, we must declare, that his own Conduct has rendered that Measure not only expedient, but absolutely necessary."

And your Committee further remark, That after several other pointed Observations of Complaint against the Conduct of the King, by which he had forfeited their Favour and Protection, they signified to the Government of Bengal a further Approbation of those Proceedings also, which led to the Conference at Benares, and of great Part of the Agreement concluded at that Place by Governor Hastings, in these Words:

"Although

“ Although the Provinces of Corah and Allahabad
 “ were reserved to the King by the Treaty of 1765, we
 “ can by no Means allow, that his Majesty acquired by
 “ that Treaty a Right to resign them into the Hands of
 “ our Enemies. As the Vizier of the Empire is the
 “ First Officer under his Majesty, and as the Territories
 “ in Question were formerly held by the Vizier, we
 “ cannot but be of Opinion, that our Servants acted
 “ with great Propriety in committing them again to his
 “ Management, when it became absolutely impossible
 “ for his Majesty to hold them in his own immediate
 “ Possession. And as the King had not only withdrawn
 “ himself from our Protection, and abandoned the
 “ Countries assigned to him, but also continued by his
 “ Presence to countenance the Depredations of the Ma-
 “ rattas, we fully approve the Resolution of our Pre-
 “ sident and Council, under those Circumstances, to
 “ suspend Payment of Tribute to his Majesty, as we
 “ think the general Principles of Self-preservation war-
 “ ranted them to withhold Resources which, if sent,
 “ they knew must fall into the Hands of the Marattas,
 “ and which they had every Reason to believe would be
 “ appropriated to the Use of their Army, and contri-
 “ bute towards enabling them to commit Hostilities in
 “ our own Provinces, or in those of our Allies.
 “ For the above Reasons we, upon the maturest De-
 “ liberation, confirm the Treaty of Benares; and we
 “ also hereby direct, that no further Remittances be
 “ made to the King without our express Permission first
 “ obtained for that Purpose.”

It does not appear that any Direction or Permission of that Sort have, since the Date of this Letter, been sent by the Court of Directors to their Government of Bengal; or that the Superior Council have in this Instance ventured to transgress the Orders of the Company.

Par. 38.

The Pension, which had been again apparently restored to Nudjiff Cawn, was also at this Time approved of by the Court of Directors; conditionally however, that it might be in his Power to render them future Services, and that therefore it would be prudent to “ pay it.” By referring to the Accounts of the Year 1776, the House will perceive the accumulated Balance due to Nudjiff Cawn, and will of course be satisfied, that the further Payment of the Stipend had been discontinued. Several Letters which are placed in the Appendix will further corroborate this Observation, and point out the Reasons of it.

Letters to and
 from Nudjiff
 Cawn. No. 46.

Concerning the Engagement entered into with the Vizier, for the Expedition against the Rohillas, Your Committee

Committee observe, that the Court of Directors, in the same Letter, used the following Expressions:

“Notwithstanding the pecuniary Advantages which the Company have gained by the Event, we are exceedingly concerned to find, that our Arms have been employed in the Conquest of the Rohillas; though we must confess the Conduct of their Chiefs, in refusing to fulfil their solemn Stipulations with the Vizier, seems to have drawn upon them the Calamities they have suffered.”

They added however Assurances, that had the Object in View been extended no further than to compel Payment of the 40 Lacks of Rupees due to the Vizier and to the Company for the Protection afforded the Rohillas, they should have had less Objection to the Measure. And while they acknowledged the Force of the Treaty of Allahabad, they again declared their absolute Prohibition against warlike Enterprizes beyond the Vizier's Territories, on any Pretence whatever.

Extract of General Letter to Bengal, 7 Mar. 1775.
No. 46.

In a subsequent Letter of the 7th of the same Month, the Court appear to have repeated these Restrictions with still greater Force; as by a Letter from the Select Committee, under Date the 24th August preceding, they had been informed of the greater Distance to which their Arms had been carried across the Ganges into the Center of the Rohilla Country, and more especially as some Steps taken by the King, and the Probability of Depredations by the Marattas, rendered the Time and the Circumstances peculiarly unfavourable.

But it has appeared to Your Committee, That after the Receipt of all the Documents relative to these Transactions, which were transmitted by the new Administration, the Opinion and Resolutions of the Court of Directors were pronounced with yet more Seriousness, and were attended with that additional Weight which the Confirmation of the Court of Proprietors might be supposed to give them.

Appendix, No. 46.

15 Dec. 1775.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, under Date 5th December 1775, will fully explain the Sentence delivered by them both.

“As the separate Addresses of our Governor General, and of the Majority of Council to the Court of Directors, and of the latter to our late Chairman and Deputy Chairman, are entered upon your Records, we shall consider them as Proceedings or Minutes of Council, and as such reply to those Particulars which require our Observation, Direction, or Determination; and herein we shall be guided by that equal Regard which we bear towards every
“ Member

“ Member of our Board, expressing our Approbation
 “ of such Measures as are right, and reprehending those
 “ which appear to us deserving of Censure; but before
 “ we proceed to those Particulars, we think it ne-
 “ cessary to communicate to you the following Reso-
 “ lutions, agreed to by a General Court of Proprietors,
 “ held on the 6th Instant, relative to sundry Objects on
 “ which you have been divided.”

“ Resolved unanimously, That notwithstanding this
 “ Court hath the highest Opinion of the Services and
 “ Integrity of Warren Hastings, Esquire, and cannot
 “ admit a Suspicion of corrupt Motives operating on
 “ his Conduct, without Proof; yet they are of Opi-
 “ nion, with their Court of Directors, that the Agree-
 “ ment made with Sujah Dowla for the Hire of a Part
 “ of the Company's Troops for the Reduction of the
 “ Rohilla Country, and the subsequent Steps taken for
 “ carrying on that War, were founded on wrong Po-
 “ licy, were contrary to the general Orders of the
 “ Company, frequently repeated, for keeping their
 “ Troops within the Bounds of the Provinces, and for
 “ not extending their Territories; and were also con-
 “ trary to those general Principles which the Company
 “ wish should be supported.”

“ Resolved unanimously, That this Court do agree
 “ with the Opinion of the Court of Directors, that the
 “ whole Correspondence between the Governor Gene-
 “ ral and Mr. Middleton, should have been laid before
 “ the Members of the Superior Council, who ought
 “ to have received every Information respecting the
 “ Transactions of the Company's Agent at Sujah Dow-
 “ lah's Court, in Order to regulate their Conduct on
 “ that critical Period.”

“ Resolved, That this Court do agree in Opinion
 “ with the Court of Directors, that it is necessary to
 “ wait the Arrival of the Anson, or some further Ad-
 “ vices from Bengal, before a precise Judgment can be
 “ formed, relative to the future Resources of that Pre-
 “ fidency.”

“ Resolved, That this Court do agree in Opinion
 “ with the Court of Directors, that the Measure of re-
 “ calling the Troops from the Rohilla Expedition, as
 “ soon as it could be done with Propriety, was agree-
 “ able to the Spirit of the Company's general Orders;
 “ but considering the Situation of Affairs at that Time,
 “ between the Company and Sujah Dowla, and other
 “ Circumstances, the Court think the recalling them
 “ so hastily might have been attended with Incon-
 “ veniencies.”

“ Having

“ Having thus laid before you the Sense of the Proprietors at large on the above Subjects, taken after the most candid Examination of your Records, we proceed to make such further Observations, and to give such Orders and Instructions, as from the Nature of your Advices, and the Situation of our Affairs in Bengal, appear to us necessary.

“ We disapprove all such distant Expeditions as may eventually carry our Forces to any Situation too remote to admit of their safe and speedy Return to the Protection of our own Provinces in Cases of Emergency.

“ We also utterly disapprove and condemn offensive Wars; distinguishing however between offensive Measures unnecessarily undertaken with a View to pecuniary Advantages, and those which the Preservation of our Honour, or the Protection or Safety of our Possessions, may render absolutely necessary.

“ The Attention paid by the Majority to the Tenor and Spirit of our Orders on this Subject, is highly agreeable to us; and it is our most positive Direction, that no Deviation from those Orders be permitted, but upon the most urgent and absolute Necessity (as that alone can justify a Departure from them). For the Prospect of any Advantages, however alluring, can in no wise be adequate to the pernicious Consequences which must result from Examples of Disobedience to our Orders.

“ The Sentiments expressed by the Majority in the 36th Paragraph of their Address, coincide exactly with our own; their Determination to endeavour to maintain Peace in India, and vigorously to defend our Possessions and Allies, cannot be too much applauded: We therefore strictly enjoin every Member of our Council, to concur heartily in such Measures as may be necessary for accomplishing these desirable Purposes.”

The same Plan of Representation which has before been shewn in regard to the general State of the Revenues, and of the Condition and Distribution of the Military Force, is here annexed, being taken at a Period when the new Government had examined and arranged the several Objects of them. And as the Mode of collecting the Revenues is both a curious and interesting Subject of Information, and as many new Arrangements and Alterations had taken Place therein, since the Report made by your former Committee in 1773 upon that Subject, we now desire to refer the House to the Appendix, wherein is inserted the Account which the Governor General gave of it to the other Members of the new

new Government, who might be supposed as yet unacquainted with the Regulations in Practice.

The further Prosecution of this Branch of Enquiry, after the Subject of it came under the Regulation of a new Government in Bengal, may be hereafter advantageously attended to by Your Committee, in a separate Report. The Object of the present Report, upon this Head, is completed (according to our Intimation stated above) at this Period.

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expenses of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid, from May 1774 to April 1775.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£. s. d.
Ceded Lands. Land Rev. 67,34,400				
Duties on Salt collected 1,89,920				
	69,24,320			
Charges of Collection - - -	- - -	103,190		
Jaghire to Lord Clive - - -	- - -	2,58,730		
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -	- - -	65,62,400	738,270
Bengal Pr. Land Rev. 159,13,940				
Bd. of Cufts. collected 9,14,010				
Duties on Salt collected 5,61,630				
	164,89,580			
Charges of Collection - - -	- - -	5,19,380		
Stipends and Allowances paid - - -	- - -	19,86,250		
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -	- - -	139,83,950	1,573,194
Bahar Provi. ce. Land Revenues 48,89,750				
Charges of Collection - - -	- - -	1,42,360		
Allowances and Pensions paid - - -	- - -	1,60,290		
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -	- - -	45,87,100	516,048
Duties on Coinage - - -	7,210	- - -	7,210	811
Customs collected at Calcutta 4,09,900		- - -	4,09,900	46,114
	CRs. 287,20,760	31,70,200	255,50,560	2,874,437
Commission on the Revenues - - -	- - -	4,48,470	4,48,470	50,473
		CRs. 36,18,670	251,02,090	2,823,964

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William, and Subordinates, from 1774 to 1775.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by the Company.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
231,722	36,510	1,080,304	240,750	839,554	105,104	1,212,890

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted:

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East-India Company in Bengal, from May 1774 to April 1775; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries		CRs. 123,95,598	CRs.
Money borrowed at Interest	-	-	90,68,584
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	-	-	1,61,023
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	-	-	6,153
Contract with the Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	-	-	2,47,451
Account Deposits	-	-	2,02,342
Unclaimed Goods	-	-	11,822
Tuncan Account	-	-	54,914
Military Fund	-	-	11,50,720
Sundry Old Debts	-	-	10,468
Debts at Dacca	-	-	231
Debts at Cossimbuzar	-	-	200
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	-	-	28,056
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	-	-	50,31,232
Nudjeef Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	-	-	5,80,000
Mahomed Reza Cawn, Do. - Do.	-	-	1,84,288
Ahteram ul Dowlah, Do. - Do.	-	-	17,779
Oedy Poory Goussaine, Do. - Do.	-	-	27,187
Munney Begum, Balance of her Allowance	-	-	23,070
Juggut Seat, the Balance of his Annual Payment	-	-	62,204
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	-	-	9,06,731
Current Rupees		-	177,74,455

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the

January 177

the TROOPS under Fort William Presidency,

ry 1776.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Stren

Fort William,
January 31st, 1776.

Corps of Engineers	-	-
Battalion of Artillery	-	-
1st Brigade	{ Regiment	-
	{ Sepoy Corps	-
2d " "	{ Regiment	-
	{ Sepoy Corps	-
3d " "	{ Regiment	-
	{ Sepoy Corps	-
Mogul Troop	-	-
Light Infantry	-	-
Purgunnah Sepoy—Chittagong	-	-
Presidency, Invalid Sepoys	-	-
Moorsshedabad, D°	-	-
Patna	D°	-
Dacca	D°	-
Burdwan	D°	-
Chunar Gur—European Invalids	-	-
Presidency—D°	-	-
Staff to	{ the Army	-
	{ — Governor General	-
	{ — Commander in Chief	-
	{ — Fort William	-
	{ — Dinapore	-
	{ — Berhampore	-
	{ — Monghyr	-
Not returned in any Corps	-	-
Not arrived from Europe	-	-
D° — Recruits, per the Granville	-	-
Doing Duty in the Nabob's Troops	-	-
D° — Nabob, Moorsshedabad	-	-
Total effective Strength	-	-
Supernumerary	-	-
Wanting to complete	-	-
General Establishment	-	-

Fort William,
25th March 1776.

[illegible]

the Strength of the European Troops under the Presidency of Fort William.

Establishment.							Supernumerary				Wanting to complete In the several Corps.																								
Commissioned.							Non-commissioned and Privates.				Commissioned.				Non-commissioned and Private.				Commissioned.				Non-commissioned and Private.												
Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Rank and File.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Rank and File.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Rank and File.	
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1	2	5	5	15	15	—	30	15	30	425						1	—	—	10	8	—	—										1	—	291	
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1	1	7		37		35	77	84		—						6	—	—	7	1	—	—										—	—	294	
1	1	2	12	14		8	44	22		1,042	1	1				—	—	—	—	3	—	—											—	—	294
1	1	7		37		35	77	84		—						—	—	—	4	2	—	—											—	—	261
1	2	11		15		8	44	22		1,042				1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—											—	—	—
1	1	7		37		35	77	84		—						—	—	—	—	—	—	—											—	—	—
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	1	1		1			8	—		—						—	—	—	1	—	—	—											—	—	—
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N. B. In this Abstract, the Adjutants and Quarter Masters of European Regiments are considered as Effective, and the Drums and Fifes of the Army Europeans.—The Two Companies of European Invalids at Chunar Gur and Presidency, consisting of 54 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 301 Rank and File, with 60 Cadets, now on the List of the Army, are not included.

(Signed,) J. Clavering, Commander in Chief in India.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Strength of the

31st January 1776.

Troop of Body Guard - - -
Corps of Engineers - - -
Artillery { 1st Company 1st Brigade
 { 2d D° 2d D°
 { 3d D° 3d D°
 { 4 & 5 D° Fort William
1st Brigade { Regiment - - -
 { Sepoy Corps - - -
2 D° - { Regiment - - -
 { Sepoy Corps - - -
3d D° - { Regiment - - -
 { Sepoy Corps - - -
Light Infantry - - -
Purgunnah Sepoy—Chittagong - - -
Presidency, Invalid Sepoys - - -
Moorthedabad, D° - - -
Patna - D° &c. - - -
Dacca - D° &c. - - -
Chunar Gur—Garrison - - -
Buxar D° - - -
Monghyr D° - - -
Dinapore Barrack Master - - -
Berhampore D° - - -
Fort William D° - - -
—D° Inspector General of Stores - - -
Midnapore - - -
Burdwan - - -
Total effective Strength - - -
Supernumerary - - -
Wanting to complete - - -
General Establishment - - -

Present Strength.																					
Cavalry.				Native Officers and Sepoys.				Staff, Effective.				Lascars.			Artificers and Labourers.	Cavalry.					
Duffidars.	Trumpeters.	Private Moguls.	Horses.	Subadars.	Jemautdars.	Trumpeters.	Havildars, Naicks, and Sepoys.	Writers.	Sircars.	Doctors.	Farrier.	Armourers.	Watermen.	Scrangs.		Tindals.	Lascars.	Duffidars.	Trumpeters.	Private Moguls.	Horses.
6	2	100	107	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	50	—	6	2	100	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	125	87	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	125	160	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	416	831	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	250	70	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	50	90	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	81	171	244	4,954	—	70	21	—	28	70	1	1	28	59	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	100	412	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	80	148	107	4,976	—	71	21	—	28	72	1	2	56	318	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	50	333	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	85	140	70	4,900	—	70	21	—	28	70	2	2	34	148	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	13	30	12	720	1	3	3	—	4	12	1	2	24	6	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	11	30	40	790	—	10	3	—	4	10	2	6	92	45	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	8	10	7	810	1	2	3	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	7	8	7	771	1	2	3	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	30	56	9	1,045	1	2	3	—	4	9	2	6	88	31	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	4	5	5	580	1	2	3	—	4	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	9	29	—	155	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	42	56	—	—	—	
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—	—	—	—	2	2	2	232	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	
6	2	100	107	332	629	503	19,939	5	238	81	1	110	268	30	86	1,882	3,704	6	2	100	117
—	—	—	—	30	121	213	481	1	5	—	—	1	6	3	6	97	1,524	108	—	117	302
6	2	100	117	302	508	290	19,158	4	233	81	1	109	262	27	30	1,785	2,180	—	—	—	—

length of the Hindostan Troops, under the Presidency of Fort William.

[illegible]

(Signed)

J. Clavering,
Commander in Chief in India.

DISPOSITION

(COPY.)

DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

RANK.	STATION.	TROOPS.
		3d Company of Artillery. 3d Regiment.
2 Colonels	In the Field	15 - 16 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - } Battalions of Sepoys.
1 Lieutenant Colonel	Chunar	1 Company of European Invalids. 17th Battalion of Sepoys. }
1 Major	Dinapore	1st Company of Artillery. 5 Companies of the 1st Regiment. } 3d 4th Battalions of Sepoys.
1 Lieutenant Colonel	Mongeer	7th 10th } Do.
1 Colonel	Berhampore	2d Company of Artillery. 5 Companies of the 1st Regiment. 5 Do. 1st 8th } 2d Do. Battalions of Sepoys.
1 Colonel	Presidency	4th 5th 5 Companies of the 2d Regiment. 9th 12th 13th } Companies of Artillery. Battalions of Sepoys.
1 Captain	Beerboom	1 Company European Invalids. 14th Battalion of Sepoys. }
1 Do.	Midnapore	11th Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Ramgur	6th Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Boggah	5th Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Cooch Beryhar	2d Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Buxar	2 Comp. of Patna Militia Sepoys. -
1 Do.	Chittagong	22d Battalion Purgunnah Sepoys. -
1 Do.	Pointee	Battalion of Light Infantry. -
1 Do.	Moorshedabad	7 Companies of Militia Sepoys. -
1 Do.	Presidency	7 Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Patna	7 Do. - Do.
1 Lieutenant	Dacca	5 Do. - Do.
1 Do.	Burdwan	2 Do. - Do.

(Signed)

J. Clavering,
Commander in Chief in India.

Your

Your Committee had, a few Days since, the
(COPY.)

DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

RANK.	STATION.	TROOPS.
		3d Company of Artillery.
		3d Regiment.
Colonels	In the Field	15 16 18 19 20 21 } Battalions of Sepoys.
Lieutenant Colonel	Chunar	1 Company of European Invalids.
		17th Battalion of Sepoys.
Major	Dinapore	1st Company of Artillery.
		5 Companies of the 1st Regiment.
		3d } Battalions of Sepoys.
Lieutenant Colonel	Mongeer	7th } Do.
		10th } Do.
		2d Company of Artillery.
Colonel	Berhampore	5 Companies of the 1st Regiment.
		5 Do. 2d Do.
		1st } Battalions of Sepoys.
		8th } Companies of Artillery.
		4th } Companies of the 2d Regiment.
Colonel	Presidency	5th } Companies of the 2d Regiment.
		9th } Battalions of Sepoys.
		13th } Companies of the 2d Regiment.
Captain	Beerboom	1 Company European Invalids.
Do.	Midnapore	14th Battalion of Sepoys.
Do.	Rangur	11th Do. Do.
Do.	Boggah	6th Do. Do.
Do.	Cooch Bayhar	5th Do. Do.
Do.	Buxar	2d Do. Do.
Do.	Chittagong	2 Comp. of Patna Militia Sepoys.
Do.	Pointee	22d Battalion Purnannah Sepoys.
Do.	Moorshedabad	Battalion of Light Infantry.
Do.	Presidency	7 Companies of Militia Sepoys.
Do.	Patna	7 Do. Do.
Lieutenant	Dacca	7 Do. Do.
Do.	Burdwan	5 Do. Do.
		2 Do. Do.

(Signed)

J. Clavering,

Commander in Chief in India.

Your

Your Committee find, that a few Days after the Assumption of their new Government, the Supreme Council acquainted the other Presidencies of that Event, in the following General Letter: "We are to inform you
 " of our having taken Possession of the Government of
 " this Presidency, in virtue of the late Act of Parlia-
 " ment; and as by that Act we are also charged with
 " the political Concerns of the Company all over India,
 " we desire that as soon as possible you transmit to us
 " an accurate State of the Posture of Affairs in your
 " Presidency, respecting the Country Powers, their
 " Interests and probable Connections with each other,
 " with the Company, and with other European Na-
 " tions; and in fine, that you furnish us as soon as pos-
 " sible, and from Time to Time, with the most com-
 " plete Lights possible on these Points, to enable us to
 " form a Judgment upon them, and to direct their fu-
 " ture Conduct. " We are,
 " Fort William, " Your obedient
 " 24 October, 1774. " humble Servants, &c."

Your Committee however observe, that previous to the Arrival of this Letter at Bombay, the President and Council had resolved to engage in a Scene of active Operations in that Quarter; the Relation of which, with their long Train of Consequences, is to form the Bulk of this Report, which we put together for the Information of the House, on the History of the Maratta War.

Before however that we enter into this Narrative, Your Committee think it necessary to give some introductory Account of the State of the Revenues, and of the Posture of political Affairs under that Presidency, for a few Years previous to the Commencement of these Transactions, that a more certain Judgment may be formed of the Strength and Resources on which alone they could assuredly depend for Support, when they ventured to begin an Enterprize directly tending to a War with the Marattas.

Your Committee have already explained to the House, the Plan which we have adopted for a concise, and at the same Time an accurate Representation of the Sources of Revenue, and the Objects of Disbursement, under the Two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay; and we have, in the Course of our Observations on the State of the former, submitted the finished Specimens of Information on those Heads. Meaning to proceed in the same Method with respect to Bombay, Your Committee here present the View of the State of that Government, in the Years 1771, 1772, 1773, under the Title of Revenue and Military Force, to which it has been necessary in this Case to add an Account of the Aids received from Bengal.

An

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1771 to July 1772.

	Gross Collections.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenues.	
	Rup.	Rup.	Rup.	£. s. d.
Bombay.				
Land Rev. - Rup.	45,456			
Customs and Duties -	1,97,312			
Farms -	1,49,744			
	3,87,512			
Charges and Deductions -		33,360		
Nett Revenues -			3,54,152	44,259
Tellicherry.				
Land Reven. - Rup.	12,816			
Farms -	3,032			
	15,848			
Charges and Deductions -		2,208		
Nett Revenues -			13,640	1,705
Surat.				
Customs and Duties -	2,29,512			
Charges and Deductions -		17,136		
Nett Revenues -			2,12,376	26,547
Anjengo.				
Farms -	832		832	104
Fort Victoria.				
Land Reven. - Rup.	7,368			
Customs and Duties -	4,024			
Farms -	1,224			
	12,616		12,616	1,577
Bufforah.				
Customs and Duties -	10,184		10,184	1,273
Rupees	6,56,504	52,704	6,03,800	£. s. d. 75,475

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1771 to July 1772.

	Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1771 - 1772	75,618	80,210	214,870	40,155	410,853

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from August 1771 to July 1772; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rs.
	2,48,960
Debt at Interest	Rs. 12,03,544
Due Account Deposits	22,255
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	49,738
Coja Yacoob, Contractor for Raw Silk	36,321
	Rupess 13,11,858

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1771 to 1772.

	Rupess,
Bullion	—
Mills	12,13,643
Goods	6,57,395
	Rups. 18,71,038
	£. s. d. 233,879

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of

April 1772,

N of the T R O O P S under Bombay, ✓

772,

777

ARTILLERY.												ARTILLERY.												INFANTRY.											

N. B. Captain Lockhart Ruffel absent as per last Return, and not included.

The Staff Officers are included in their Rank, as well as in the Columns of Staff.

(Signed)

David Wedderburn,

Brig. Gen. and Comm. in

the Honourable Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 27th April 1772.

INFANTRY.													SEPOYS.										IRREGULARS.					INVALIDS.													
																							Tiveys.					Ns.													
Major of Brigade.	Town Major.	Aids de Camp.	Secretary.	Surgeon Major.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Surgeons.	Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Pifes and Drums.	Private.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subniffes.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.	Topasses.	Adjutant.	Head Moopas.	Under Moopas.	Private.	C. Moopas.	Private.	Captains.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private.		
1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	57	57	57	1,170	3	14	19	3	3	33	7	13	2	200	19	21	7	95	33	2,600	327								1	8	4	1	21
					1				9	8	6	133	1	5	2	1	1	8	17	8		49	49	8	2	21	8	572													
					1				21	16	13	69															9	152	1	2	59	650	1	30			4	6		4	
									4	4	3	25																65													
1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	91	85	79	1,397	4	19	21	4	4	41	88	40		249	240	30	9	116	41	3,181	544	1	2	59	650	1	30	1	12	10	1	95	
																										4		99				1									
									15	7	23	117							1	4		9		6	1		1					50									
1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2		76	76	56	1,280	4	20	20	4	4	40	84	40		240	240	24	8	120	40	3,280		1	2	60	600	1	30						

ns of Staff.

Comm. in Chief.

Since last Return:

	Dead.	Defered.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Entertained.	Transferred.	Received.
Artillery		1	1				
Infantry.	38	47	10	34	11	6	
Sepoys.	93	14	134				
Total	47	49	25	158	11	50	

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1772 to July 1773.

		Gross Collections.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenues.	
	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	£. s. d.
Bombay.					
Land Revenues -	33,608				
Customs and Duties -	2,78,528				
Farms -	1,27,888				
		4,60,024			
Charges and Deductions -			35,016		
Nett Revenues -				4,25,008	53,128
Tellicherry.					
Land Revenues -	8,176				
Customs and Duties -	5,640				
Farms -	6,416				
		20,232			
Charges and Deductions -			2,088		
Nett Revenues -				18,144	2,168
Surat.					
Customs and Duties -		2,43,256			
Charges and Deductions -			17,384		
Nett Revenues -				2,25,872	28,434
Anjengo.					
Farms -		832		832	104
Fort Victoria.					
Land Revenues -	7,376				
Customs and Duties -	3,456				
Farms -	760				
		11,592		11,592	1,449
Scindy.					
Customs and Duties -		344		344	43
Bufforah.					
Customs and Duties -		6,008		6,008	751
	Rupees	7,42,288	54,488	6,87,800	£. s. d. 85,975

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1772 to July 1773.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
72,914	57,148	176,306	77,843	384,216

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company, at Bombay, from August 1772 to July 1773; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries					Rupee.	Rupees.
					3,98,97	
Debt at Interest	—	—	—	—	—	9,30,354
Account Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	29,921
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	—	—	—	39,002
King of Traventore, Account Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	33,340
					Rupees.	10,32,617

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1772 to 1773.

						Rupees.
Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bills	—	—	—	—	—	11,95,528
Goods	—	—	—	—	—	99,927
					Rups.	12,95,455
					£. s. g.	161,932

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of

January 1773.

Rep. V.

of the TROOPS under Bombay,

		ARTILLERY.													INFANTRY.																			
		Major.	Captain.	Captain Lieutenant.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Boardsmen.	Pipes and Drums.	Glinners.	Matrosses.	Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Major of Brigade.	Town Major.	Aids de Camp.	Secretary.	Surgeon Major.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Surgeons.	Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Pipes and Drums.	Private.
Bombay	-	1	4	3	7	11	1	1	1	12	7	26	10	33	123	1	2	1	12	14	23	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	23	60	61	53	1,418
Surat	-			1	1					3	2	2	1	8	10			1	2	3	3						1				9	8	6	129
Tellicherry	-				1	1				3	3	3	2	3	17				3	5	3							1			14	16	7	70
Assango	-				1							1		6	6				1	2	1										5	4	3	21
Total	-	1	4	4	10	15	1	1	1	18	12	32	13	50	156	1	2	2	18	24	30	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	23	88	89	69	1,638
Waiting to complete	-														4			5	10	10														
Supernumeraries	-									6				5	2																			
Establishment	-	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	12	12	32	8	48	160	1	2	2	18	24	32	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	76	76	56	1,280	

N. B. Lieutenant Seton and Ensign Johnson gone to England for the Recovery of their Health, not included.

The Troops at Baroch, belonging to the Presidency, are included in the Number at Bombay.

(Signed) Charles Egerton, Colonel.

any Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 27th January 1857, returned to the Presidency of Bombay under the Presidency of Bombay.

IRREGULARS AND INVALIDS.													IRREGULARS AND INVALIDS.													IRREGULARS AND INVALIDS.												
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An ACCOUNT of the Revenue of Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1773 to April 1774.

	Gross.	Charges.	Nett Revenue.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£. s. g.
Bombay.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 5,936				
Customs and Duties - 2,75,216				
Farms - - - - 1,38,248				
	4,63,400			
Charges and Deductions -		27,560		
Nett Revenues - - -			4,37,840	54,730
Tellicherry.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 5,712				
Customs and Duties - 9,344				
Farms - - - - 4,448				
	19,504			
Charges and Deductions -		2,232		
Nett Revenues - - -			17,272	2,159
Purat.				
Customs and Duties - - -	2,20,710			
Charges and Deductions -		17,184		
Nett Revenues - - -			2,03,536	25,442
Anjengo.				
Farms - - - - -	832		832	104
Fort Victoria.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 7,376				
Customs and Duties - 2,920				
Farms - - - - - 760				
	11,056		11,056	1,382
Buffora.				
Customs and Duties - - -	6,008		6,008	751
Broach.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 1,76,792				
Customs and Duties - 19,968				
	1,96,760		1,96,760	24,595
Rups.	9,20,280	46,976	8,73,304	109,163

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expenses at Bombay and its Dependencies, from August 1773 to April 1774.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.
81,371	63,337	172,978	29,696	347,382

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from August 1773 to April 1774; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

	Rupees	Rupees.
Balances in the Treasuries	2,88,847	
Debt at Interest	—	16,31,562
Due Account Deposits	—	33,860
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	41,555
King of Travencore, Account Pepper	—	40,630
	Rupees	17,47,607

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1773 to 1774.

	Rupees.
Bullion	—
Bills	—
Goods	—
	12,91,911
	25,943
	Rupees 13,19,406
	£. s. d. 164,926

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the T

April 1774.

TROOPS under Bombay,

TROOPS under Bombay,									
1857									
1858									
1859									
1860									
1861									
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1979									
1980									
1981									

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable

ARTILLERY.																		INFANTRY.																	
Lieutenant Colonel.																		Staff.																	
Majors.																		Adjutant.																	
Captains.																		Quarter Master.																	
Captain Lieutenants.																		Surgeon.																	
Lieutenants.																		Serjeants.																	
Lieutenant Fireworkers.																		Corporals.																	
																		Bombardiers.																	
																		Fifes and Drums.																	
																		Gunners.																	
																		Matrosses.																	
																		Brigadier General, &c.																	
																		Colonels.																	
																		Lieutenant Colonels.																	
																		Majors.																	
																		Captains.																	
																		Lieutenants.																	
																		Ensigns.																	
																		Major of Brigade.																	
																		Town Major.																	
																		Aids de Camp.																	
																		Secretaries.																	
																		Surgeons Major.																	
																		Adjutants.																	
																		Quarter Masters.																	
																		Surgeons.																	
																		Volunteers.																	
Bombay	-	-	-	2	4	4	6	7	1	1	1	8	6	21	7	18	227	-	1	1	1	9	17	18	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	20		
Baroche	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	12	16	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4		
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	3	1	9	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Tellicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Anjengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	-	-	-	2	4	4	10	11	1	1	1	16	12	32	12	48	280	-	1	2	2	18	24	33	1	1	3	1	1	5	3	2	24		
Wanting to complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Establishment	-	-	-	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	12	12	32	12	48	284	-	1	2	2	18	24	32	1	1	3	1	1	5	3	2	-		

Lascars.	Syngs.	Indals.	Lascars.
Bombay	-	-	3 11 243
Baroche	-	-	1 2 60
Surat	-	-	1 1 30
Tellicherry	-	-	1 1 28
Anjengo	-	-	- 10
Total	-	-	6 15 371
Wanting to complete	-	-	-
Supernumeraries	-	-	11 3
Establishment	-	-	6 14 368

N. B. Lieutenant Fireworker Smith of Artillery
Lieutenant Seton, Ensigns Mackenzie
with Leave, but to retain their Rank,

(Signed)

Honourable Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 11th April 1774.

T R Y.							S E P O Y S.															I R R E G U L A R S.							I N V A L I D S.										
Quarter Masters.		Surgeons.	Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Submisses.	Trumpeters.	Tom Tomis.	Watermen.	Sepoys.	Topasses.	Tiveys.					Ns.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private.			
2	2	20	68	66	39	1,064		1	2	6	10	2	2	18	37	22	90	90	12	4	54	18	1,578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	4	8	8	6	191		—	1	5	3	1	1	8	18	8	40	40	5	4	24	8	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	14	15	8	130		—	1	4	3	1	1	6	13	6	30	30	5	—	10	6	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	5	4	2	59		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	16		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	2	24	103	102	61	1,460		1	4	15	16	4	4	32	68	36	160	160	22	8	94	32	2,692	168	—	—	1	6	2	50	514	130	1	—	13	9	2	230	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	188	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	9	8	5	180		1	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	2	—	94	94	56	1,280		—	4	8	8	4	4	32	68	32	160	160	21	8	96	32	2,880	170	—	—	1	6	2	50	515	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	

h of Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Brewer,
Mackenzie and Johnson, gone to England
their Rank, not included.

Since last Return.

	Dead.	Deferted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	6	7	2	—	—	4	1
Infantry	27	20	12	—	4	83	8
Sepoys	29	77	141	4	8	8	140
Total	62	104	155	4	12	95	149

(Signed) Robert Gordon, Colonel.

The

The Orders of the Company before and during the Period in Question, to their Administration at Bombay. Your Committee find to be drawn up in the same Spirit, and directed to the same Objects, as those which they had addressed to their other Governments, viz. the Preservation of Peace, and a System of Defence.

Yet it is to be observed, that they were not without Wishes for some Extension of Territory in that Quarter, and had early recommended, in very strong Terms, to the President and Council of Bombay, an attentive Endeavour upon every Occasion that might offer, to obtain a Grant of Salsette and Bassein from the Marattas. And it is further to be remarked, that their Instructions in regard to the Mode of making this Acquisition were at first rather indefinite: "We cannot directly point out the Mode of doing it, but rather wish they could be obtained by Purchase than War." In the following Year, when the Court had been informed of some Negotiations which the Bombay Government had attempted to enter into with the Marattas for these Purposes, they thus expressed their Approbation of those Proceedings:

"The Opening a Negotiation with the Marattas was a very proper Measure, and Mr. Mollyn acquitted himself highly to our Satisfaction."

The Demands made on them in Return for the Advantages they were to expect from our Success against Hyder Ally, were also very proper; Salsette and Bassein, with their Dependencies, and the Marattas Proportion of the Surat Provinces, were all that we seek for on that Side of India.

These are the Objects you are to have in View, in all your Treaties, Negotiations, and Military Operations, and that you must be ever watchful to obtain; always attentive to convince the Country Powers these are and ever will be the utmost Limits of our Views on the Western Side of India."

Your Committee do not find that any Success attended these Negotiations. In 1770 a Treaty of Peace took place between the Presidency and Hyder Ally; and the Court of Directors in the Observations which they made upon it in their Letter to the Select Committee, signified their Dissatisfaction at any Engagement to furnish Hyder with warlike Stores, and urged as a powerful Reason against it, that it might interrupt the good Understanding they were very desirous of cultivating with Madarow the Peshwa; because by a steady Adherence to a neutral Plan, and by keeping up a respectable Force, ready to repel Invaders, they could alone hope to enjoy Peace at their Settlements.

Appendix, No.

47.

Extract of General Letter to Bombay, 18th March 1769.

Extract of a General Letter to Do. 31 March 1769.

Letter dated 1 April 1772, to Select Committee.

No. 47.

Appendix, No. 48.

Letter to President and Council, 1st April 1772.

Bombay Select Comtee. 26 Sept. 1772. Letter to Court of Directors, 4 Decemb. 1772, Par. 10. No. 48.

Appendix, No. 49.

General Letter from Bombay 12 April 1771; and General Letter from Bombay 5 June 1771.

But it appears that the Court wrote at the same Time to the Council, and that Mr. Mostyn, who had been in England, was the Bearer of the Letter in which they signified their Orders for the Appointment of that Gentleman to be their Resident at Poona, in the View of acquiring an advantageous Agreement with the Durbar for the general Welfare of their Settlements on the Malabar Coast; and in pointing out again, as the particular Aim of this Deputation, the Desire of obtaining Salfette and Bassien, they however expressly declared their Resolution to maintain a steady Harmony with Madarow, and to hold out to him certain Objects as Equivalents in Exchange for those Places. And we perceive that the Government of Bombay accordingly dispatched Mr. Mostyn with Instructions; which will be found in the Appendix.—Of the Events arising from this Measure, nothing more seems in this Place necessary to be observed, than that the Resident was soon made sensible, that the Acquisition of the Districts in Question, were not to be hoped for by the Means of Negotiation.

But though the Views and Expectations of the Company, and of their Servants, were in this Instance disappointed, another Transaction was carried on by the President and Select Committee with more Success. They appear to have made a Demand upon the Nabob of Broach, in the Month of April 1771, for a considerable Sum pretended to be due on Account of the Phoorza, which had been withheld from the Government of Surat for 40 Years, and the Overcharge in the Customs, on the Merchants trading under the Company's Protection for near Six Years. The Government soon after thought it necessary to send a Body of Troops towards Broach, in order to persuade the Nabob to Compliance: But this Expedition was attended with no adequate Effect; and indeed, the Attempt made for the Reduction of the Place, was quickly abandoned with Circumstances of Disgrace. In Consequence however of these threatening Designs, the Nabob came down to the Presidency to settle Terms of Agreement; and the President and Select Committee thereupon added a further Charge for the Expence which they had incurred, in being obliged to march the Detachment on that Service. Your Committee have placed in the Appendix N^o 49, the most material Papers, which contain the best Information of these Proceedings, wherein it will be found, that the Nabob complained of his Inability to pay the Sums required; that his Hand had been held; he had been brought down to Bombay, and only depended on their Moderation and Favour for the Establishment of a Friendship agreeable to his Wishes. The

State

State of the Demand which the President, according to his own Account, made upon the Nabob, was as follows:

"The Demands on Account of the Phoorza of Broach President Horn-
"is estimated at 70,000 Rupees a Year; which having by's Minute.
"been withheld for 40 Years, amounts to 28 Lacks;
"but the Nabob says, it has not been paid these 50 or
"60 Years, which increases the Demand proportion-
"ably. This was granted by Phirmaund, from the
"Mogul to the Nabobship of Surat, about 150 Years
"since.

"The next is for what has been collected on Account
"of Customs, from the Merchants trading under the
"Company's Protection for about Six Years past, esti-
"mated at 25,000 a Year, amounts to Rs. 1,50,000;
"next the Charge of the Expedition last May, amount-
"ing to between Two and Three Lacks of Rupees,
"which makes the whole Demand on him amount to
"about 33 Lacks; and that he settles a certain Sum to
"be paid to Surat annually, in the Month of July, on
"Account of the Phoorza, viz. 12, 15, or 20,000 Rs.
"with proper Security."

But Your Committee observe, That it was not ex-
pected to gain the Discharge of the whole Demand:

"If we can get 5 or 6 Lacks for our Demands, it will
"be well, or more if possible, when I think we may
"enter into an Alliance with him, and take into Con-
"sideration what he has pointed out regarding Gu-
"zurat."

Of this latter Circumstance, Your Committee have ob-
served these Particulars. The Nabob soon after his Ar-
rival at the Presidency, endeavoured to conciliate the
Favour of the Government, and he seems to have con-
sidered the following Representation as the most efficaci-
ous Argument he could use for that Purpose.

"If you will think about having the Country of the
"Guzurat into your Hands for the Company, I shall,
"agreeable to your Order, be ready with my Forces,
"being very well acquainted therewith. This Affair
"shall be settled so that you will be much pleased
"thereby, and it will bring in a large Income and
"Property, because all the Country is empty (meaning
"without proper Forces to guard it.) The whole of
"this Country can be conquered within a Year: The
"Revenues are more than One Crore of Rupees. When
"you will settle about this Affair, and resolve to under-
"take this Enterprize, I shall give you all the Parti-
"culars regarding it, after your Honour's Pleasure."

It appears, however, that the Terms of Accommoda-
tion between the Nabob and the Bombay Government
were

No. 49.

were not easily settled, and that after the Offer and Refusal of several Overtures, he was about to quit the Presidency, when at last, on the 30th November 1771, he was induced to sign the Treaty of Agreement, which will be seen in the Appendix, and by which all Fees and Exactions on Trade at Broach were to be imposed and levied only by the Company. They were to have a Factory to the Exclusion of all other Europeans except the Dutch, who had already established one in it; Stipulations of military Engagements were arranged; and finally, the Nabob acknowledged himself indebted to the Governor and Council, the Sum of 4 Lacks, which he promised to pay at stated Periods.

1 April 1772.
Par. 34, 35, 36,
37.
Appendix, No.
50.

But Your Committee find, That the Court of Directors signified their severe Displeasure at the Conduct of their Servants at Bombay, both on Account of undertaking this Enterprize, which they deemed unwarrantable as well as expensive, and of the Failure of it, which reflected Discredit on their Arms, and was wholly to be attributed to their Mismanagement. They added a further Mark of Censure, because of this Attempt being wantonly set on Foot at a Time when the Committee had declared themselves under the greatest Difficulties to raise Supplies for the indispensable Occasions of their Presidency.

Ibid. Par. 32,
33, and Treaty
with Nabob of
Cambaye.
Do.

And it appears, That the Court expressed no less Resentment at another Expedition (describing it as the Result of sudden Caprice and Cruelty) which the Government of Bombay had undertaken against the Coolies, when the First Object of their Armament had been diverted, by the Submission of the Nabob of Cambaye, to receive a Naib at their Recommendation.

Letter to the
Court of Direc-
tors, 20 Novem-
ber 1772, Par.
42 to 52 inclu-
sive.
Appendix, No.
51.
See Letters of
Gov. Hornby,
Gen. Wedder-
burne, &c.

Previous to the Arrival of this Letter at Bombay, some Doubts had arisen about the sincere Intention of the Nabob of Broach, to perform the Articles of Agreement, and a Question was thereupon agitated, but left undecided in the Committee, respecting the proper Conduct they should hold towards him. The same Point, however, appears to have been thereupon referred to the Council Board, when the Majority of the Members (the Letter from the Court being then before them) resolved to fit out an Armament to procure Satisfaction for the base Violation of the Treaty, and to restore the Credit of their Arms, which had suffered by the Failure of the First Expedition.

Letter from Bom-
bay to Court of
Directors, 4 Dec.
1774.

But although the Event of this Enterprize was entirely successful, except in the Loss of a gallant and able Commander, Col. Wedderburn, who was killed at the Attack of the Fort, and was very much regretted, Your Committee

Committee observe, that it was not attended with such Advantages as to reconcile the Court of Directors to it; Letter 12 April 1775, Par. 43 who indeed on this Occasion repeated their general Disapprobation of engaging, without absolute Necessity, in military Expeditions, and testified their particular Displeasure at this Conquest, the Expences of which were not likely to be defrayed from its Resources in a reasonable Time, without oppressing the Inhabitants. to 52 inclusive. No. 51.

The Reduction of this Place was followed by an Agreement with Futy Sing, under Date 12th January 1773, by which the separate Shares of the Revenues were regulated between him and the Bombay Government in the same Proportions as before the Conquest, both within the Town and the Territory annexed thereto. Bom. Conf. 28 January 1773, and 2 February 1773. Appendix, No. 52.

It may be proper here to remark, that no Reference was made to the Poona Government for a Confirmation of this Agreement; and that no Objection was stated by them at that Time to Mr. Mostyn, against the Right of the Guicawars to form such Engagement without their Interference. It should however be at the same Time observed, that the Attention of the ruling Powers of the Maratta State was then wholly occupied with the Management of their own nearer Concerns; and the Mud-suddies, after the Death of Madharow, and the Appointment of Ragoba to the Naibship, were directing their principal Vigilance to supplant him in the Administration of the Government.

The Opportunities which the ensuing Distractions of the Durbar apparently offered to the neighbouring Powers, of accomplishing any Object of Negotiation with the Marattas, were not overlooked by the Select Committee of Bombay, wherein it was proposed to make some Advantage of the late Events, for obtaining the several Points proposed by their honourable Masters, when they fixed a Resident at that Court. And Your Committee find, that in the Month of January following, the Select Board wrote to the Court of Directors, informing them of the new Revolution at Poona, whereby Ragoba had acquired Possession of the Supreme Government, though his Situation therein was deemed precarious; and they further observed, that as the Measures they had used to obtain Salsette by Treaty were not likely to prove successful, they had determined, in case of his Death, or that he should be deposed, to possess themselves of it by a different Method. Appendix, No. 53. Bom. Sel. Conf. 17th September 1773; President's Proposals.

But it appears that the Court of Directors, in their Dispatch under Date 12th April 1775, though they still continued to avow their great Desire of gaining Possession 12 Jan. 1774, Par. 2, 3, 4. No. 53. Appendix, No. 54. General Letter from the Court

of Directors,
Par. 53, 12th
April 1775.

session of that Island and of Bassin, strictly prohibited their Servants at Bombay from attempting the Acquisition of them by any other Means than by Negotiation. Long however even before the writing of that Letter, Salsette and the smaller adjacent Islands were reduced under the Dominion of the Company, by the other Method, of which the Select Committee had intimated their probable Intentions to make Experiment on the Failure of pacific Overtures.

The particular Circumstances which hastened the Execution of that Plan, Your Committee will proceed to relate, premising only a few Observations on the State of the Military Force, and of the Revenues under that Presidency at the Period immediately preceding, and at the Commencement of these Transactions. These indeed will be made apparent by the annexed Abstracts.

2d. 2nd. 3rd.

4th. 5th. 6th.

7th. 8th. 9th.

10th. 11th. 12th.

13th. 14th. 15th.

16th. 17th. 18th.

19th. 20th. 21st.

22nd. 23rd. 24th.

25th. 26th. 27th.

28th. 29th. 30th.

31st. 32nd. 33rd.

34th. 35th. 36th.

37th. 38th. 39th.

40th. 41st. 42nd.

43rd. 44th. 45th.

46th. 47th. 48th.

49th. 50th. 51st.

52nd. 53rd. 54th.

55th. 56th. 57th.

58th. 59th. 60th.

61st. 62nd. 63rd.

64th. 65th. 66th.

67th. 68th. 69th.

70th. 71st. 72nd.

73rd. 74th. 75th.

76th. 77th. 78th.

79th. 80th. 81st.

82nd. 83rd. 84th.

85th. 86th. 87th.

88th. 89th. 90th.

91st. 92nd. 93rd.

94th. 95th. 96th.

97th. 98th. 99th.

100th. 101st. 102nd.

103rd. 104th. 105th.

106th. 107th. 108th.

109th. 110th. 111th.

112th. 113th. 114th.

115th. 116th. 117th.

118th. 119th. 120th.

121st. 122nd. 123rd.

124th. 125th. 126th.

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163rd. 164th. 165th.

166th. 167th. 168th.

169th. 170th. 171st.

172nd. 173rd. 174th.

175th. 176th. 177th.

178th. 179th. 180th.

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187th. 188th. 189th.

190th. 191st. 192nd.

193rd. 194th. 195th.

196th. 197th. 198th.

199th. 200th. 201st.

202nd. 203rd. 204th.

205th. 206th. 207th.

An

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from May 1774
to April 1775.

	Gross.		Charges.		Nett Revenues.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	£. s. d.
Bombay.						
Land Revenues Rs. 30,320						
Customs and Duties 2,78,688						
Farms - - - 1,27,712						
	4,36,720					
Charges and Deductions - - -	- - -		43,328			
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -		- - -		3,93,392	49,174
Tellicherry.						
Land Revenues Rs. 11,032						
Customs and Duties - 7,672						
Farms - - - 7,208						
	25,912					
Charges and Deductions - - -	- - -		2,216			
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -		- - -		23,696	2,962
Surat.						
Customs and Duties - - -	2,14,936					
Charges and Deductions - - -	- - -		17,064			
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -		- - -		1,97,872	24,734
Anjengo.						
Farms - - - - -	832				832	104
Fort Victoria.						
Land Revenues - Rs. 7,368						
Customs and Duties - 1,368						
Farms - - - - 1,184						
	9,920				9,920	1,240
Scindy.						
Customs and Duties - - -	120				120	15
Broach.						
Land Revenues Rs. 2,73,536						
Customs and Duties - 29,424						
	3,02,960				3,02,960	37,870
Tanna's.						
Land Revenues Rs. 87,464						
Customs and Duties - 800						
	88,264					
Charges and Deductions - - -	- - -		960			
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -		- - -		87,304	10,913
Carranjah.						
Land Revenues - Rs. 7,936						
Customs and Duties - 5,512						
	13,448					
Charges and Deductions - - -	- - -		1,416			
Nett Revenues - - -	- - -		- - -		12,032	1,504
Revs.	10,93,112		64,984		10,28,128	£. s. d. 128,516

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expenses at Bombay and its Dependencies, from May 1774 to April 1775.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortification.	Total Charges.
£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.
117,959	55,087	209,918	36,598	419,562

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company, at Bombay, from May 1774 to April 1775; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rupees.
	4,26,544
Debt at Interest	22,72,629
Due Account Deposits	14,260
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	25,600
King of Travencore, Account Pepper	11,300
	Rupees 23,23,798

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1774 to 1775

	Rupees.
Bullion	9,32,717
Bills	16,89,100
Goods	99,927
	Rups. 27,21,753
	£. s. g. 340,210

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

THE NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the T

April 1775.

TROOPS under Bombay, T R

P. A. D. M. H. H.

is, from day 1994 to 1995

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1997	1998	1999
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L A S C A R S.					
	English	Malay	Serangs.	Tindals.	Private.
Bombay	1	6	1	6	134
On Expedition	1	6	3	6	111
Carranja	1	3	1	3	133
Salfet	1	6	1	6	60
Baroche	1	1	1	1	03
Surat	1	1	1	1	28
Tellicherry	1	1	1	1	01
Anjengo	1	1	1	1	—
Total	7	17	7	17	506
Wanting to complet	—	—	—	—	—
Supernumeraries	—	—	—	—	8
Establishment	7	17	7	17	498

		INFANTRY.							SEPOYS.									
		Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Corpora.	Drumms.	Private.	Captain.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Adjut.	Comm.	Subadars.	Jemidars.	Sergeants.	Havild.
At Bombay	-									1	2	1	1		3	6	5	18
On Expedition	-	2	1	5	1	8	8	4	100					1				
Sick	-																	
Total	-	2	1	5	1	8	8	4	100	1	2	1	1	1	3	6	5	18

We shall add to them merely these Remarks, That, in the Year 1771, upon the Alarm of a Rupture with France and Spain, the Court of Directors, anxious to provide against any possible Attempt on their Settlements on the Malabar Coast, instructed and exhorted their Administration of Bombay to strengthen their Fortifications and other Means of Defence. These Articles indeed appear to have been before that Time expensive to the Company in a considerable Degree, as may be seen by an Account of them which we have placed in the Appendix, especially in 1768, when Colonel Campbell was sent to inspect the State of the Fortifications, and positive Orders were given to the Council implicitly to follow his Plan. The Military Establishment was at the same Time much enlarged. In the Course however of the Year 1772, some Steps were taken by the President and Committee, towards a Reduction of the Military Charges, because they were aware of their Inability to support them, and a Reform still more effectual was only delayed by the Representation of the Commander in Chief, that it would be adviseable to wait for his Return from the Expedition then set on Foot against the Nabob of Broach. On the Select Consultations of the 3d of April 1773, Your Committee find a Discussion of the Subject of a proper Establishment for the Defence of Bombay in Time of War, which very greatly exceeded the Number of Men that was thought to be necessary by the Court of Directors, who argued from Analogy to the Force which had protected Madras against the French when it was besieged by them; and they rested also much on the advantageous Situation of Bombay for a lesser Garrison than that proposed, being able to prevent a Siege, or to protract it, till Succours could be sent from Bengal and Madras, which, as long as they maintained their Superiority in those Provinces, and especially their Superiority at Sea, might be provided on the shortest Warning. And on the Extent and Expence of the Fortifications, requiring so large a Garrison, they observed, that they had Reason "to lament, "that any new Works had been undertaken, being "fully of Opinion, that if the old Walls had been left, "as they stood many Years ago, the Interest of the "Money which had been sunk in Fortifications since "that Time, would have maintained Troops sufficient "to have rendered the Place impregnable to the combined Forces of Indostan, and to have secured it from "any Attack which the French were capable of making "in that Quarter."

In the Orders which the Court transmitted at the same Time, for fixing the future Military Establishment of

Appendix, 55—
Court's Orders,
6 April 1770—
Genl. Letter to
Bombay, 22d
March 1771.

See in the Appendix a State
of the Expences
of Fortifications
in 1768, 1769,
and 1770. No.
54.

Bombay Conf.
30 June 1772,
Gov. Hornby's
Letter; and 8
July, Letter
from Brig. Gen.
Wedderburne.
Appendix, No.
55. See
Bomb. Nov. 20,
1772, Letter to
Directors.

See their Letter
12 April 1775.
Par. 25, 26, 27,
28.

No. 55.

that

that Presidency, they included every Command and Detachment for the Subordinates; adding this particular Direction in regard to Broach: "So long as Broach shall be in our Possession, and yield us an adequate Revenue, we permit you to keep a Garrison in that Place, consisting of 1000 Men, over and above the Number specified in our said Establishment."

Appendix, No. 56.

Mr. T aylor's Letter.

From an Account given of some of these Circumstances by a Member of the Bombay Council, Your Committee have found, that as the Situation of that Place, the Excellence of its Port, and more especially the Advantages afforded by it to the Marine in receiving large Ships into Dock for the Purpose of Repairs, were considered as Objects of the first Importance, and the Preservation of which would justify very extraordinary Expences on the Works and Fortifications; so however from thence there arose a greater Difficulty to supply the necessary Resources of Treasure. On this Head he wrote as follows: "Previous to this (1768) the Expences of Bombay exceeded its Revenues, but this great Increase they (the Court of Directors) were sensible must distress the Government there for Means to defray them, and furnish their Investments for Europe and China. Knowing that a Territorial Acquisition could alone furnish a Revenue equal to the Necessities of that Settlement, they laid down a System for the Attainment of one; this was the Acquisition of Salsette and Bassein with the Maratta Share of the Revenues of Surat, which they imagined would about complete their Views."

The convenient Situation of Bombay for Commerce, which alone for a long Time seems to have engaged the Attention of the Company in that Settlement, and the Means of introducing into the Maratta Country a Supply of English Goods, are pointed out in the Paper which we have put in the Appendix, N^o 56; and we have also found therein some Observations on the Benefits which arose to the Company in that Light, from the Influence they had in the Government of Surat, which not only enabled them in a great Measure to give a considerable Check to the Commerce of the European Nations already established there, but if well exerted, to prevent any others from interfering; a Power more valuable, as Surat was next to Bombay, the chief Mart for the Vend of Staples, the Monopoly of which was their great and leading commercial View in the West of India."

Appendix, No. 57.

Concerning the State of the Finances, Your Committee have only to observe, that the Presidency of Bombay made frequent Declarations of their Distress for

Want

Want of Money; and in a Letter from the Governor and Council of Bengal to the Court of Directors, under Date 22 August 1774, we find the following striking Account of it: "The Presidency of Bombay have again applied to us for a large Supply of Money, setting forth their Distresses in the strongest Terms, and requesting immediate Relief. We have answered them, that the State of our Finances and Demands here did not enable us to furnish them to the Extent they required, but that we would cheerfully lend our Assistance in the most speedy Manner, as far as 15 Lacks we had engaged to supply them within the Course of the Year, could we find the Means of Remittance."—And it appears that some Ships returning from the Gulph with the Produce of the Trade for Three Years, furnished an Opportunity of leaving Specie at Bombay to the Amount for which the President and Council were permitted to draw Bills on Bengal, though not to the Extent which they had represented the Distresses of their Situation to require.

Your Committee having thus finished, as fully as the Shortness of the Time would allow for consulting the very voluminous Records from which we have extracted our Materials, an introductory Review of the general State of Indian Politics, and also of the Territorial Possessions, Revenue and Military Establishments, under the Two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay; for a few Years previous to the Commencement of the new Administration, which took Place at the Close of the Year 1774; we shall only in Conclusion express a Wish that this Account, incomplete and incorrect as it certainly is, may tend to elucidate in some Degree several Incidents of the following Narrative, which we now submit to the House, of the Rise and Progress of the Maratta War.

Your Committee find, that in the Month of November 1774, the Select Committee of Bombay, in consequence of Advices from their Resident at Goa, that the Portuguese designed to attempt the Recovery of the Dominions they formerly possessed to the Northward (especially Salfette and Bassein): and that there could be no Doubt of their Success in the Enterprize, came to a Resolution of preventing the Execution of these Plans, by seizing the Island of Salfette for the Company; "who had so frequently expressed their ardent Wishes to obtain it." They at the same Time explained many Reasons in Confirmation of this Resolution; some arising from the ill Consequences to their Trade, if the Portuguese should take Possession of that Island, and thereby gain the Command of the Passes Inland; others from the favourable Opportunity to make themselves Masters of it, as

Letter from Governor and Council, 22d August 1774, Par. 8.

General Letter from Bengal to Court of Directors, 17 October 1774. Appendix, 43.

Bom. Sel. Conf. 28 Nov. 1774. Appendix, No. 58.

Letter from Mr. Henshaw, dated Goa, 31 October 1774.

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to follow his Plan. The Military Establishment was at the same Time much enlarged. In the Course however of the Year 1772, some Steps were taken by the President and Committee, towards a Reduction of the Military Charges, because they were aware of their Inability to support them, and a Reform still more effectual was only delayed by the Representation of the Commander in Chief, that it would be adviseable to wait for his Return from the Expedition then set on Foot against the Nabob of Broach. On the Select Consultations of the 3d of April 1773, Your Committee find a Discussion of the Subject of a proper Establishment for the Defence of Bombay in Time of War, which very greatly exceeded the Number of Men that was thought to be necessary by the Court of Directors, who argued from Analogy to the Force which had protected Madras against the French when it was besieged by them; and they rested also much on the advantageous Situation of Bombay for a lesser Garrison than that proposed, being able to prevent a Siege, or to protract it, till Succours could be sent from Bengal and Madras, which, as long as they maintained their Superiority in those Provinces, and especially their Superiority at Sea, might be provided on the shortest Warning. And on the Extent and Expence of the Fortifications, requiring so large a Garrison, they observed, that they had Reason "to lament, " that any new Works had been undertaken, being " fully of Opinion, that if the old Walls had been left, " as they stood many Years ago, the Interest of the " Money which had been sunk in Fortifications since " that Time, would have maintained Troops sufficient " to have rendered the Place impregnable to the combined Forces of Indostan, and to have secured it from " any Attack which the French were capable of making " in that Quarter."

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Bombay Conf.
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Letter; and 3
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from Brig. Gen.
Wedderburne.
Appendix, No.
55.
Bomb. Nov. 20.
1772, Letter to
Directors.

See their Letter
12 April 1775.
Par. 25, 26, 27,
28.

No. 55.

See the Appen-
dix, No. 55.

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Mr. Tayler's Letter.

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Letter from Governor and Council, 22d August 1774, Par. 3.

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General Letter from Bengal to Court of Directors, 17 October 1774. Appendix, 43.

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Bom. Sel. Conf. 28 Nov. 1774. Appendix, No. 58.

Letter from Mr. Henshaw, dated Goa, 31 October 1774.

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the

Letter dated 29
Nov. 1774.
No. 58.

Letter to Mr.
Mostyn, 29 No-
vember 1774.
No. 58.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
1 Dec. 1774.
Appendix, No.
59.

the Divisions in the Maratta Government, relieved them from the Apprehension of any Obstruction to their Proceedings. It appears also from the President's Report, that there was reasonable Hope of effecting this Acquisition by the Assistance of certain People, who had offered to deliver up the Island to the Company's Forces; and the Committee accordingly resolved to desire and empower the President to close as expeditiously as possible with this Offer, on the best Terms that could be had: And, that no Interruption might be given to the Negotiation then depending with Ragoba, it was further determined to write a Letter to Mr. Gambier at Surat, containing Instructions to him, by which he was directed to assure Ragoba, "that if he would not be induced to cede the Island to the Company, they would give it up to him, on his granting them what they would deem an Equivalent for it, and paying the Charge they should incur, whenever he might be in full Possession of the Maratta Empire." It appeared also necessary to acquaint Mr. Mostyn, who was then Resident at Poona, with these Intentions; and (as they wished not to make this Step a Means of breaking the good Understanding they had till now maintained with the Minister;) they directed him to remain at Poona as long as he could consistently with a Regard for his personal Safety, and endeavour to reconcile the Ministers to this Measure, by giving them the like Assurances of future Cession on the same Terms, in Case their Party should prevail in the Contest, and should not agree to leave it in the Possession of the Company. The Letter however to Mr. Mostyn, was not to be forwarded "till Matters were so far advanced, as to put it out of the Power of the Ministry in any Degree to obstruct their Views." And it appears, that a Remark was then entered by the Select Committee in this Consultation, that they did not think themselves prohibited from undertaking this Affair, as they had not heard of the Arrival of all the Council at Bengal, who under the late Act of Parliament were to compose the new Government; and that indeed had they been apprized of their Arrival, they should still think themselves authorized to proceed without Delay, agreeable to a Clause in the Act, "and to the repeated Orders of the Court of Directors."

And in order to be provided with an additional Force at Bombay for these Purposes, they (the Select Board) agreed to embrace that Opportunity of reducing the Garrisons of Tellicherry and Anjengo."

And Your Committee find, that the Select Board informed the Court of Directors of these Affairs and Designs by Letter, dated 1st December 1774; and it ap-

pears

pears thereby, that a Negotiation had been carrying on with Ragoba, for the Grant of certain Territories in Return for the Aid of a Body of the Company's Troops, which he solicited of the Presidency with the View of establishing him in the Government of the Maratta Empire; that he was not however willing to cede the Islands of Salsette and Bassein, which they had demanded; but as they expected to gain much more material Advantages elsewhere, "they did not think it for the Interest of their Honourable Employers to run the Risk of oversetting the Whole on that Account." That they had therefore tendered the Assistance of their Troops on specified Terms, by which they were to acquire to the Company for ever, an Increase of Territory yielding an annual Revenue of above 18 Lacks of Rupees; that they had empowered Mr. Gambier to enter into a Treaty with Ragoba on those Conditions; from which, even if they might recede in Part, they should hope for the Approbation of the Company, as the Benefit would be still considerable and lasting, and there could be no Doubt of Success to the Attempt in Favour of Ragoba with the Body of Forces which they proposed to send to him.

And Your Committee find, that on the 12th Decem-ber Brigadier General Gordon set out from Bombay with a considerable Force for the Reduction of Tanna, the principal Fort in the Island of Salsette; and that on the 30th of the same Month the President and Council wrote to the Court of Directors an Account of the complete Success of the Expedition, Tanna having been carried by Assault on the 28th.

But it appears, that on the 20th the President and Council read in General Consultation, a Letter from the Governor General and Council, which was received on the 7th, signifying their having taken upon them the Government of Bengal, and desiring to be furnished with Accounts of the Company's political Concerns on that Side of India.

The Answer, dated 31st December, appears to contain Information (particularly) of the Motives which had induced that Presidency to undertake the Reduction of Salsette by Force of Arms; which Attempt had been begun, and Accounts of it sent to Europe, previous to the Receipt of the Letter dated 24th October from Bengal, by which they were first made acquainted with the actual Commencement and Exercise of the new Government.

The Acquisition of this Island and Bassein, and their Dependencies, had been, they observe, recommended to them by the Court of Directors, to be made the constant Object of their View in all their Treaties, Negotiations,

B. G. Gordon's Journal, Dec.

12, 1774. Appendix, No. 60.

N.B. Portuguese Protest. Do.

Bom. Gen. Conf. 20 Dec. 1774. Appendix, No. 61.

Dated 24 Octo. 1774.

Appendix, No. 62.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 8 March 1775.

In Letters 31st March 1769, Par. 42, 43, and 6 April 1772.

Appendix, No.
47.

See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 9 October
1775. Mr. Tay-
ler's Examina-
tion.

Appendix, No.
83.

N. B. It appears
they wrote ac-
cordingly on 4
January 1775,
That Sir Edward
Hughes assisted
them with Two
Ships. Ben. Sec.
Conf. 13 March
1775.

Do.

tations, and Military Operations. That Mr. Mostyn, one of their Members, had by express Instructions from Home been appointed to reside at Poona, whither he went in 1772, before the Troubles began in the Maratta State; and that although it appeared impossible to gain Possession of these Places by Grant from the Marattas, they had long abstained from any violent Measures, notwithstanding the favourable Conjunction, and "the Reasons to conclude, that Salsette and the smaller adjacent Islands were ceded to the Crown by the Marriage Contract between King Charles II. and the Princess of Portugal;" but that the Designs of the Portuguese had at last impelled them to proceed by Force and without Delay, which had been the Occasion of their not having waited to hear of the Establishment of the Supreme Council in Fort William, and to consult them on so important a Matter. That although they had thought it adviseable to recal Mr. Mostyn from Poona on that Occasion, they should nevertheless take every proper Step to reconcile the Ministers to their Proceeding, and to prevent a Rupture with them; but as the Maratta Fleet might probably make Depredations on the Malabar Coast, which they had not a sufficient Marine to defend, they should apply to Sir Edward Hughes, supposing him to be at Madras, for some of his Squadron to protect their Trade; and that as their Military Force was not sufficient to garrison their new Conquests, they also intended to solicit a Reinforcement from the Presidency of Fort Saint George: That Ragoba had about Twelve Months before, made Overtures for Assistance of Men and Money, in Return for which, he was ready to cede some territorial Advantages to the Company: That a Negotiation which ensued, was brought nearly to a Conclusion, when the Agent employed for that Purpose, being absent in collecting Revenues for his Master, was surprized and seized by a Party of the Ministerial Forces; and Ragoba, who had drawn near to Surat with a considerable Army, suddenly separated himself, on an Apprehension of Treachery from the greatest Part of them, and was then retreating with those he could confide in towards Delhi, but had promised a speedy Return, and immediately thereupon to conclude the Treaty, which they on their Part also meant to complete as soon as possible; and did not doubt of the Approbation of the Court of Directors, and of the Supreme Council, when they reflected on the Advantage arising from it to the Company; and particularly, that this Presidency would thereby no longer continue an annual Incumbrance on that of Fort William.

Your

Your Committee find, however, that this Letter was not received by the Governor General and Council till March; and that some Time before they had been made acquainted of these Proceedings by Intimations and Reports from Mr. Mostyn at Poona, and from the Chief of Tellicherry, transmitted by the Governor and Council of Madras; who had at the same Time desired Advice by which to regulate their Conduct, in case they should receive a Demand for Assistance from Bombay, stating, at the same Time, the Insufficiency of their Force and Resources to engage in a War, as they so much depended for both on the Nabob of the Carnatic. It appears, that in Consequence of these Accounts, Letters had been sent from Fort William on the 16th January and 3d February, to Bombay, in which the Governor General and Council express their Surprize at not receiving more immediate Information from them of their political Situation: That they must expect the most particular Accounts of all Events that had happened, or might occur, as they must remain inactive till they heard from Bombay; and therefore held the President and Council responsible for the Consequences of this Suspence.

Your Committee also find, that the Governor General, on the 3d of February 1775, proposed the Contents of a Letter to be written to Fort Saint George, in which, after thanking the President and Council for conveying the Intelligence respecting the Affairs of Bombay, they should declare, "That they could not apprehend any Consequences which were likely to affect the Company's Interests in the Carnatic, or require the Interposition of that Presidency," or draw them from a cautionary Attention to the Defence of their own Possessions to any more distant Operations; and that they would therefore only recommend it to them to keep a watchful Eye over the French and Hyder Ally."

The Governor General appears to have at the same Time offered to the Consideration of the Board, some Observations upon the probable Consequences of the Step which the Presidency of Bombay had taken; and he seemed to think, that there should be no Apprehension of any Attempt at Retaliation on the Part of the Marattas, because of the prevailing Distractions in their Government, and the exhausted State of their Strength and Resources; "where those who composed the actual Government, had yet too formidable an Opponent in Ragunaut Row, the regular Chief, to engage in new Contests," or even to act with Vigour against the Presidency of Bombay: That of the other Powers who might on this Pretext seek to create Trouble to the Company's Affairs, Hyder Ally "understood his own Interest too well to

L

" quarrel

Appendix,
No. 63.
Letter dated 5th
December 1774,
on Ben. Sec.
Conf. 16th Jan.
1775.
Letters dated 10
and 11 January
1775, on Sec.
Conf. 31 Jan.
See also Conf. 3
February for Let-
ter from Tellis-
cherry, dated 31
December.
Do.

Letters to Bom-
bay, 16 January
and 3 Feb.

Appendix, No.

64.

Feb. 3 1775.

“ quarrel with the English, from whom he could gain nothing, and with whom he might hazard all he had.” That on these Grounds, he “ thought it unnecessary to take any immediate Measure for obviating the Consequences of the supposed Injuries offered by the Presidency of Bombay to the Maratta Government.”

The Draft of the Letter thus proposed by the Governor General, appears not to have been agreed to by the Majority of the Council.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8 March 1775.
Appendix, No.
65.

But Your Committee find, that it was agreed by the Governor General and Council, on the 8th March 1775, to send a Letter over Land to Bombay, in Reply to the President and Council's Letter of 31st December; and in it to complain of their Proceedings against Saisette and Bassein, as a Step of too much Importance to have been undertaken, without giving the most early Intelligence of their Design, even to the last Administration of Fort William, had they really not known of the new Government's having taken Place. They observed, that they were informed of the Assistance sent by Fort Saint George on their Requisition (which appears to have been a Battalion of Sepoys) and that they would themselves afford them such Support as might be necessary to prevent Injury to the Company's Affairs, though they should suspend their Opinion on the late Measures.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
13 March 1775.
Sup.

N. B. This received at Bombay, 21 May 1775.

They declared their Disapprobation of the intended Junction with Ragoba, and pointed out its Impolicy, and the ill Consequences which might ensue from it; and “ positively directed the President and Council to suspend their Negotiations with him, till they should receive further Instructions from Bengal.”

Ben. Sec. Conf.
13 March 1775.
Letter, dated 4 January.
See Conf. 11 May 1775.
Do.

And Your Committee find, that Sir Edward Hughes, in consequence of Application from Bombay, resolved to assist them with Two Ships; but that in the mean Time the Company's Cruizers had an Engagement with the Maratta Fleet, and defeated it; destroying their largest Ship, and thereby probably disconcerting their Plans.

Letter from Tellicherry, dated 9 Feb. 1775.
Appendix, No. 66.
Sec. Conf. 25 May 1775.
Appendix, No. 67.
See also Appendix 83,

And it appears to Your Committee, that the next Intelligence which was received from Bombay at Bengal, was laid before the Board on the 25th of May, by General Clavering, being Copies of a Correspondence between Brigadier General Gordon and the President and Council, occasioned by their refusing him, and appointing Lieutenant Colonel Keating to the Command of a Body of Troops which were to be sent to the Assistance of Ragoba. And it further appears, that the Board having received no authentic Information from the Government of Bombay of these Transactions, resolved to dispatch a Letter of Complaint on Account of this Neglect, and of the Measures which, according to the above

above and other private Intelligence, had been pursued in Regard to Ragoba, protesting against all offensive Engagements without Consent of the Supreme Council, "as contradictory to the Provisions of the Act of Parliament for uniting the several Presidencies under the political Superintendence of Bengal."

And Your Committee find, that on the 31st of May a Letter was received from the President and Council of Bombay, dated 31st March, by which it appears, That they had not before written to the Governor General and Council since the 31st December, and that in the Interval they had concluded an offensive Treaty with Ragoba, to whom they engaged the Support of 2,500 of the Company's Troops, on certain Stipulations for their Pay while in Service, and for the Cession of a considerable territorial Revenue, including Salsette and Bassien: That however in the Moments of happily completing the Articles of this Agreement, and when the Company's Troops had actually proceeded to Surat in order to join his Army, Ragoba was unfortunately defeated in a sudden Attack by the Ministerialists, and obliged to fly with only about 1000 Horse to Cambay, where being refused Admittance, he made the best of his Way to Bownagar, and from thence came in a Galliot to Surat: That notwithstanding this severe Loss, the Majority of them did not consider his Situation as desperate, he having still many powerful Adherents, and had therefore resolved, "not to give up the great Advantages they were to reap by the Treaty, when so fair an Opportunity offered of retrieving his Affairs, by sending their Forces to Cambay to join his Army." And as Two Companies of Europeans had actually arrived to their Assistance from Madras, and a Battalion of Sepoys was shortly expected, they resolved to complete a Detachment of 2,500 Men; and they sent them accordingly to Cambay, under Lieutenant Colonel Keating. It is to be observed, that Ragoba while at Surat, on the 6th March ratified the Treaty, which was also executed by the Chief of Surat, and afterwards by the President and Council of Bombay on the 16th March, and will be found in the Appendix, 68.

It appears, that the Governor General recorded a Minute upon this Occasion; in which he avowed himself to condemn the Conduct of the President and Council of Bombay, in making this Treaty, as "unreasonable, impolitic, unjust, and unauthorized," because it had been attended with no decisive Effects, but was likely to create an indefinite Scene of Troubles throughout India. He expressed an equal Disapprobation of the Manner in which the Prosecution of the Measure had been com-

Sel. Conf. 31st
May 1775.
Appendix, No.
68.

See Mr. Draper's
Dissentient Mi-
nute, dated 11
March 1775.
No. 68.

7 March.

31 May 1775.
No. 68.

menced, and therefore would protest against the Treaty as invalid; and the War as impolitic, dangerous, and unauthorized; but at the same Time he confessed his Doubts about the most advisable Method of correcting the Mischief: "amidst such a Variety of probable Contingencies, and under a total Ignorance of their Plan of Operations;" on which Account he would only venture to propose, that the President and Council should be peremptorily enjoined to cancel the Treaty, and withdraw the Detachment immediately to their own Possessions, unless any of the following Cases shall have occurred, viz.

1st. "That they shall have obtained any decisive Advantages over the Enemy."

2d. "That the Detachment shall have proceeded to such a Distance, or be in such a Situation, as to make it dangerous either to retreat, or not to go on."

3d. "That a Negotiation shall have taken Place between Ragoba and his Opponents, in consequence of the Support afforded by their Alliance."

He confessed that he offered his Opinions with these Exceptions, because in this unfortunate Dilemma, he saw no Option but that of the least Evil.

The Majority of the Board appear to have agreed to withdraw the Troops without any Exception but the single Consideration of their Safety; and at the same Time to have all resolved, in Consequence of a Motion made by General Clavering, to endeavour to open a Negotiation with the ruling Government at Poona, to inform the Presidency of Bombay of this Resolution, to direct them to encourage and receive any pacific Over-

tures which might be made to them; and to "hold as the First Objects, an immediate Cessation of Arms, and a Confirmation of the Islands of Salfette and

Do. "Bassein to the Company."

31 May 1775. And Your Committee find, that the Governor General hereupon informed the Board, that the Person whom the Ministerial Party had constituted Peshwa, was an Infant; and that the Conduct of the Affairs of the State being entrusted to Siccaram Baboo, it would be proper to communicate to him by Letter, the Intentions of the

Board previous to the entering upon a Negotiation.

May 1775. A Letter appears to have been agreed to and prepared accordingly.

Ben. Sec. Conf. And it appears, that on the 21st of June, in Consultation on the Appointment of a proper Person for the Deputation to Poona, the Governor General proposed Colonel Dow; but the Majority of the Board agreeing in high Esteem of the Merits and Abilities of Colonel Dow, were at the same Time of Opinion, that he was

Letter to Siccaram Baboo, 31 May 1775.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 21 June 1775. Appendix, No. 69.

too usefully employed in his Office of Commissary General to be spared from that Duty; and General Clavering having therefore named Lieutenant Colonel Up-ton for this Charge of Negotiation, the Board unanimously agreed to depute him, immediately settled his Allowance, and ordered that he should be sent for by the Secretary to receive his Instructions; in which it was resolved to direct him, That in any Treaty he might form with the Maratta Ministers, he would endeavour also to include Ragoba in such Treaty, "and to obtain " for him such Terms, as in his actual Situation it " might appear reasonable to expect, and which might " not frustrate the immediate Objects of the Negotia- " tion:" That he should try to make it on Terms as advantageous to the Company as could be obtained; and particularly to be aware, that he must not relinquish the Possession of Salfette and Bassein, but seek to convince the Ministers that those Places would not be safe in their Hands if they should be given up to them, because the Portuguese would immediately seize them from the Ma-rattas, which they would not attempt to do from the English.

And Your Committee find, That on the 26th June, a Letter dated 30th April was received by the Governor General and Council from the President and Council of Bombay, acquainting them of the Junction of their Forces with those of Ragoba near Cambay, on the 19th April; that some of the Ministers had deserted the grand Confederacy, and that his Affairs were prosperous and promising, except in the Want of Money, which he had solicited of them, and they had refused; but that they must request a large Supply from Bengal, as the whole Expence of the Army would for the present fall on the Company.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

26 June 1775.

Appendix, No.

70.

And it appears, that on the 5th July, further Ac- counts of the Situation of the Bombay Affairs were re- ceived at Fort William, by Letters from Fort Saint George, dated 20 June 1775, inclosing a Letter from the Presidency of Bombay to their Government, dated 1st June, and an Extract of a Letter from Colonel Keating; who informed them, that at the Close of a successful Engagement with the Marattas on the 18th May, a Part of the Company's Troops had by Accident sustained a considerable Loss. Similar Accounts arrived on the 10th of the same Month, immediately from Bom- bay, in a Letter dated 1st of June from the President and Council, who therein add, that the Company's Troops in Conjunction with Ragoba's Army, were on their March to Poona, and at that Time probably ar- rived near Broach; they also acknowledged the Receipt

Sec. Conf. July

5, 1775.

Appendix No.

71.

Sec. Conf. 10th

July 1775.

Appendix, No.

72.

of.

of the Letter from the Governor General and Council of the 8th March, which reached them on the 21st of May, and they promised to send their Reply by the first direct Conveyance, expressing only by this Opportunity their Thanks for Assurance of Assistance, and repeating their Request to be aided particularly by a Sum of Money; they transmitted also a Return of their Forces, and of the State of their Revenues, and informed the Supreme Council, that they had appointed Mr. Mostyn to reside at Ragoba's Durbar, in order to relieve the Commander of the Forces from all but military Duties.

No. 72.

Your Committee observe, that the Board, after reading this Letter, resolved to send an Answer, expressive of their Disappointment and Displeasure at the unsatisfactory and imperfect Accounts which they still continued to receive from that Presidency, particularly complaining of the unintelligible Extract from Colonel Keating's Letter, and of the Inattention and Slight shewn to their Enquiries and positive Instructions of the 8th March; that a Reply to them had been delayed for Ten Days, and then contained no Information of the Measures taken or meant to be pursued, except of one, of which they entirely disapproved, namely, the Deputation of Mr. Mostyn to Ragoba's Durbar without acquainting them of the Design of his Mission. It appears that the Copy of the Instructions prepared for Mr. Mostyn were afterwards sent to the Supreme Council on 14th October, but did not reach them till the 5th February following. They will be found in the Appendix, N^o 97.

Appendix, No.

73.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
10 July 1775.

And Your Committee find, That in the mean Time Lieutenant Colonel Upton had arrived at the Presidency, and had drawn up Proposals, which were laid before the Board by General Clavering, for his Route to Poona, which he wished to pursue by Land through Allahabad to Calpee, from whence the high Road usually taken by the Marattas, leads to that Capital. This Plan appears to have been unanimously approved, and the Governor General being desired to furnish him with Passes, and to write to the several Powers through whose Dominions he was to travel, for Passports, Guards, and other Assistance to him on his Journey, he received his Letter of Dispatch on the same Day; but we observe, that a few Days afterwards he transmitted a Paper of Remarks on sundry Parts of his Instructions which he thought required Explanation; and it appears that the Board on the 17th July 1775, Letter dated 14 July, sent their Answer to him, containing their explanatory Orders and Resolutions on his Questions and Memorandums; and in them we remark, that they again positively enjoined him to hold a Confirmation of the Islands

Sec. Conf. 17th
July 1775, Letter
dated 14 July.
Do.

of

of Salfette and Bassein to be an indispensable Article in any Treaty he might enter into; and further apprized him, that Ragoba being the Peshwa or Ruler of the Maratta State, but driven out from Poona by the Ministerial Party, who had proclaimed an Infant in his Stead, they could not in such Situation formally address themselves to either of the Competitors, and had therefore referred him to Siccaram Baboo, the ruling Minister. The Board appear also to have settled other less important Matters relative to his pecuniary Appointments, and to the Number and Quality of his Attendants. They likewise, we find, then gave Notice to the President and Council of Bombay, that no Treaty negotiated with them by the Ministerial Party at Poona, would be esteemed valid, unless ratified by Colonel Upton. And they also on the same Day wrote a Letter of Information to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, of the Appointment and Objects of this Deputation, and ordered a Letter of Credence to be delivered to Colonel Upton.

Sec. Conf. 24th
July 1775. Letter dated 17th.
Appendix,
No. 74.

Do.

We should not omit to observe, that the Board moreover resolved, on the Motion of Colonel Monson, to make this Mission useful in other Respects than in the direct Object of it; and therefore agreed to take that Opportunity of surveying the Peninsula of India, and of ascertaining the true Distances of Places through which Colonel Upton should pass, and appointed the Reverend Mr. Smith to attend him for that Purpose.

Sec. Conf. 24th
July 1775.
Do.

And the Governor General having received an Account of the prosperous Situation of Ragoba's Affairs, in a Paper of Intelligence from the Decan, which he at this Time laid before the Board, it was agreed on his Proposition, to instruct Colonel Upton, that he should, in case of Ragoba's farther Success, treat with that Prince, and that he should be provided accordingly with a Letter of Introduction to him, implying such Powers of Negotiation.

Appendix, No. 75.

Your Committee find, that the promised Answer from the Select Committee of Bombay to the Governor General and Council's Letter of 8th March, reached Fort William in the Beginning of August; and we perceive thereby, that the Select Committee considered their Letter of 30th April, as containing satisfactory Reasons for their former Silence in regard to their Designs and Proceedings; and that, relying on the Distractions in the Maratta State, for a Security against the Effects of any inimical Disposition in the Ministers, they thought they might also depend upon the Operation of the Treaty (in Case of Ragoba's Success) as a Bond of Restraint and Gratitude upon him; that they never had any Negotiation

See Letter to Ragoba, Co. Corr. July 31, 1775.

See also Letter to Saccaram Baboo, of the same Date.

Appendix, No. 76.

Dated 24 June 1775.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 10 August 1775.
No. 76.

tion with the Ministerialists, even before their Agreement with Ragoba, but in what they had observed on that Head to the Supreme Council, they meant only to intimate their Intention of endeavouring, should that Party become superior in the Contest, to reconcile them to the Attack on Salfette: That since the Alliance formed with Ragoba, they had thought no more of the opposite Party, and now were only bent on accomplishing their Views in his Favour, which, notwithstanding unpromising Appearances, they should hope soon to effect; that they were herein actuated by the Reflection of his being the rightful Supreme Governor of the Marattas, and of the Advantages to be derived to the Company from the Treaty with him, particularly the Right of possessing such Places as Salfette and Bassein; that nothing was to be apprehended from the Bouncello's, as Moodajee Bouncello, who had now succeeded to the Berar Government by the Death of his Brother Shabajee, was a Friend of Ragoba; that the Opportunity of acquiring these Advantages would have been lost if delayed till Answers could have been returned from Bengal to their Letters, and that therefore they hoped for Approbation, but at all Events could point out a Justification of their Conduct in the Clause of the Act before referred to; "That except in such Cases of Necessity or Expediency, they should take no material Step in political Matters, without Concurrence of the Supreme Council."—They concluded with expressing more confident Hopes from the Reports of a successful Engagement with the Marattas, and of Dissensions in the Ministerial Confederacy.

And Your Committee find, that a Letter from the Nabob of Arcot was now received by the Governor General; wherein the Nabob informed him, that the Ministerial Party at Poona having complained to him of the Hostilities commenced against them by the Presidency of Bombay, and asked his Mediation for Peace, he was desirous, that the Person deputed from Bengal should visit him in his Route, and hear his Sentiments upon the Necessity of introducing some Article or Clause in the Treaty for the Safe and Security of the Carnatic, which might otherwise be in Danger of Attack from the Resentment of the Marattas; and he hoped at all Events, should the Deputy be already sent out, he might be instructed by Letter to have Regard to their mutual Interests. And it appears that the Board having taken this Letter into Consideration, did in Consequence send Directions to Colonel Upton, that he should pay Attention to this Request of the Nabob; and they at the same Time added a Command, that in any Treaty he might enter

See Letter from
Moodajee in Co.
Cont. 1775.
No. 76.

Appendix, No. 1.

10 August 1775.
Appendix, No.
77.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16 August 1775.
Letter to Col.
Upton, 16 Aug.
No. 77.

enter into with the Maratta State, he should require it, as an indispensable Point, to be signed by all the Chiefs nominally and individually.

On the same Day the Board appear to have written to the Nabob, assuring him of their Readiness to gratify his Wishes; and repeating their Disapprobation of the Measures pursued by the Presidency of Bombay, they expressed their sincere Resolution to restore Tranquillity, by making Peace with the ruling Government at Poona.

Letter to the Nabob, 16 August.
No. 77.

But Your Committee find, that the Receipt of Two Letters from Bombay, dated 13th July and 6th August, occasioned much Difference of Opinion between the Members of the Supreme Council in their Secret Consultations of the 7th September following.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
7 Sept. 1775.
Appendix, No. 78.

The President and Council of Bombay in these Letters represented the important Expediency of prosecuting the War in Favour of Ragoba, at the same Time declaring their Disappointment from the ill Behaviour of his Troops; which had prevented the good Consequence of constant Advantages gained by the Company's Troops, and made it necessary to ask for considerable Reinforcements to them, as well as again to repeat their Request for a liberal Remittance of Money "over and above the annual one of 15 Lacks." That they had written also on this Subject to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, and hoped, that from one or both of the Presidencies they should receive an adequate Supply of Troops in Time to act with them on the opening of the Campaign after the Rains, which had now obliged their Army to go into Quarters at Dubhoy near the Banks of the Nerbuddah, Ragoba having engaged to make further Concession of Territory for such additional Aid. They however had some good Accounts to communicate, as Fatty Sing had made his Peace with Ragoba, on Terms very advantageous to that Prince and to the Company, especially by agreeing to pay Ragoba a Contribution of 26 Lacks of Rupees within Six Weeks after the Conclusion of the Treaty.

The Board, in consequence of these Applications for Assistance of Men and Money, appear to have then proposed the Question, Whether it should be granted? and we desire to refer the House to the Appendix, N^o 78, in which they will find the different Opinions at large of the several Members; and we shall only observe in this Place, that the Governor General and Mr. Barwell were disposed to agree to the Proposition for granting Assistance both of Men and Money; chiefly, because however improper and unjustifiable the Conduct of the President and Council of Bombay might have been in the Beginning of this Contest, it was now become necessary, out of

M

Regard

Regard to the Safety of all the Company's Interests in India, to give them Support, and endeavour by such Means to extricate them from their Difficulties; and that Success to their future Negotiations could only be insured by a temporary, though vigorous Exertion of the Powers of their Government to maintain the Ascendancy they had acquired. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, were against the Question, on Grounds principally of Obedience to the Orders of the Company, who had given it as a first and essential Command to the new Administration, that they should be particularly attentive to the Preservation of Peace in India, which they had accordingly observed as an established Principle and Object of their own Conduct; but the President of Bombay had in every Respect unwarrantably and impolitically broken in upon that Plan of the general Tranquillity. They insisted, that it would indeed be impossible to spare a proper Reinforcement from the Brigades in their Provinces; "and they supposed it could not be thought adviseable to divide and weaken the Company's Forces upon the Coast, as the Carnatic would be thereby left open to the Invasions of the Marattas, and Madras itself exposed to Insult from Hyder Ally, or perhaps from an European Enemy." They imputed at the same Time to the Governor General a contradictory Change of Opinion, reminding him of his former Sentiments expressed to the Board on the 31st May—The Governor General defended the Consistency of his present Arguments with those he formerly held, under the Reservation of certain Exceptions to the Orders for recalling the Troops, which he at that Time advised. It appears that in the End the Majority of the Board resolved to send no Reinforcement of Troops, and to make an Addition only of 5 Lacks to the annual Remittance of Money, reckoning from the 1st May preceding. And we perceive, that a Letter was then written to the President and Council, informing them of this Resolution, and directing them implicitly to obey the Orders for withdrawing their Troops, if they had not already executed them, and "to confine their Views to the Protection of the Company's Possessions, including Salsette, and the Cessions made by Futty Sing." The Board also acquainted them of their having positively enjoined the Governor and Council of Fort Saint George not to furnish any Supply of Troops from their Presidency.

A Letter indeed dated 26th August, was at this Time received from Madras by the Governor General and Council; from which they learned that the Requisition of the Presidency of Bombay had, in Consequence of the former

former Orders from Bengal, been refused by the Governor and Council. And it appears, that the President and Council of Bombay had the more earnestly urged the Madras Board to Compliance with their Request, from the Reflection, that though the Governor General and Council had promised Assistance from Bengal, the transporting of Troops might be more easily made from Madras; and they expressed a further Hope, that in Consideration of their great Expences, and the Insufficiency of their Resources, owing to the Stop which the present Situation of the Maratta Country had occasioned to Trade on their Coast, it might be convenient to them (the Madras Board) to furnish the Reinforcement they should send with their own Military Chest.

The Governor and Council of Fort Saint George appear to have suggested an Idea, that as the Brother of Fezel Beg Cawn, Commander of the Souba's Troops,

was coming into their Neighbourhood, they should probably have an Opportunity by his Means of cementing a closer Connection than already subsisted between the Company and that Prince, which they thought might prove advantageous, not only in Regard to the Northern Circars, but by forwarding the Intention of this Deputation to Poona. But it appears that the Governor General and Council in their Answer thus expressed themselves:—"We do not conceive it necessary to employ the Mediation of the Nizam in effecting the proposed Treaty with the Maratta Government; and we think it is not likely that he would willingly engage in it without some View to his own Advantage; and as it is not our Intention to solicit a Reconciliation with the Maratta State, but to propose it to them as an Act of Justice due from this Government, and as being a Duty enjoined us by the Instructions of the Court of Directors, for the Preservation of Peace throughout India, we judge it unnecessary to enter into any Negotiation for this End, either with the Nizam or any other Power, and mean to rely solely on our own Influence for effecting it."

And Your Committee find enclosed in the above-mentioned Letter from Madras, a Correspondence between the Poona Ministers in the Name of the Infant Peshwa, and the Nabob of Arcot, in which the former earnestly requested the Mediation of the Nabob, and the Interference of the Supreme Council with the Presidency of Bombay, to put an End to the present Hostilities. And we observe, the Madras Board informed the Governor General and Council, that they had desired the Nabob to assure the Peshwa of their Wish for Peace, and of the

Letter, dated 13 July, 1775.
Do.

Letter, 26 Aug. 1775.
Do.

No. 79.

See Conf. Sept. 11, 1775.
Appendix, No. 80.

No. 79.

Sec. Conf. Sept.
18, 1775.
Appendix, No.
81.

See Conf. Oct.
5, 1775.
Appendix, No.
82.

Steps which were taken to forward the Accomplishment of it, particularly by the Deputation of Colonel Upton.

In a few Days after these Resolutions and Dispatches, Letters appear to have been received by the Governor General and Council from the Maratta Ministers, expressive of their Satisfaction in the View of an early Accommodation. And we find, that in the Beginning of

October following, a Letter from the Bombay Presidency, dated 22d August, reached the Supreme Council, and appears to be in Answer to theirs of 31st May, and to contain Expressions of great Concern at the Measures prescribed for bringing about a general Pacification.

The President and Council declare their Apprehensions of much Mischief therefrom to the Interests of the Company, and of irretrievable Disgrace to their Presidency, which had not been guilty of any wilful Disrespect to the Supreme Council, but for the Reasons before assigned

had thought it necessary to act without Delay; and after possessing themselves of Salsette, and being consequently obliged in good Policy to side with one of the Parties in the Maratta Contentions, they could not hesitate about a Preference in Favour of Ragoba the Peshwa, who besides was disposed to make a Treaty with them so beneficial to the Company, by giving them the Right of acquiring a Revenue of nearly £.250,000 per Annum.

And though they had not the Plea of any Injury sustained from the Poona Government, yet that it should be observed, that Party was composed of the rebellious Subjects of Ragoba." They wished at least, that they had been made the Instruments of the Designs to restore

Peace, which they could have done with Honour and Credit, had not positive Injunctions to recal the Troops, and such public Condemnation of their Conduct, been expressly transmitted even to the Ministerial Faction, from whom they had heard of it; and in Consequence of which, an Agent, who had before been to solicit Peace, would now make no Overtures but on Condition of their delivering up Ragoba and the Island of Salsette, and relinquishing all Claim to Bassein. That Orders however

were sent to the Commanding Officer of their Forces, to cease from Hostilities (Orders of a like Purport, they understood, having also been dispatched from Poona to the Ministerial Army) and to withdraw them, as soon as the Season would permit, into their own Garrisons.

That they would nevertheless still hope, that when the Supreme Council should have heard the Representations of Mr. Tayler, a Member of their Board, and of the Select Committee, whom they had deputed for that Purpose, a Change in the Plan of Measures would ensue, their Treaty would be ratified, and Permission given them

Letter from the
President of
Bombay to Ma-
darow Narow.

Letter from the President of Bombay to Madarow Narow.

Letter from the President of Bombay to Madarow Narow.

them to carry Ragoba to Poona, which might yet, with proper Support, be successfully attempted, and for which they would willingly be responsible. Mr. Tayler was also instructed to give exact Information to the Governor General and Council, of all the Places and Benefits ceded to the Company by the Treaty with Ragoba.

It appears to Your Committee, that the Governor General and Council, in Consequence of these Accounts, sent immediately a Letter of Information to Colonel Upton, that he might proceed with the utmost Dispatch on his Journey; and at the same Time an early Day was appointed to receive Mr. Tayler at the Board; where he appeared on the 9th October, and delivered in a Paper which he had drawn up in his Passage from Bombay, of such Representations as he thought necessary to make on the Subjects which he had been deputed to treat upon.

Your Committee have placed this, and the Whole of the Examination which followed, in the Appendix, and recommend them to the House for their Perusal; as, in Addition to the Arguments in Justification of the Nature, Motives, and Object of the Proceedings of the Bombay Presidency, in their Engagement with Ragonaut Row, and against the Interruption given to them by the Resolutions and Orders of the Supreme Council, they contain an introductory Account of the Maratta State; the Rise and Establishment of the Peshwa's Power; of the Contiguity and Connexion in Policy and Commerce with the Company's Possessions in the West of India; of the Dominions or Districts held by the great Chiefs of the Nation, in what Degree dependent on the Poona Government, particularly the Boncellos, the Guicawars, and the Northern Jaghiedars (Holkar and Scindia); of those Events and Intrigues of their Government, which gave Occasion to the Divisions in the Peshwa's Family, and thereby led to the Interference of the Presidency of Bombay in their Quarrels; of the comparative Situation and Force of the contending Parties in the War at the Time of the Cessation of Hostilities, with some Remarks on the probable Disposition or Policy of the great Country Powers (particularly the Nizam and Hyder Ally) in Regard to these Contentions, and the Competitors. They contain also an exact Description of the Situation, Revenues, and other productive Advantages arising from the several Cessions of Territory made by Ragoba and Fatty Sing: And therein also will be found, stated in very earnest Terms, the dangerous and disgraceful Consequences of declaring the Treaty to be invalid and null, and especially if Ragoba should in such Case have Recourse to the Assistance of other Powers, and throw himself, for Example, "on the Protection of Hyder, there-

Appendix, No.

83.

Letter to Col.

Upton.

See Appendix,

34, 40, 56, and

83.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

9 Oct. 1775.

by

“ by creating the additional Disadvantage of increasing
 “ the Power of a Man, whose mortal and declared Aver-
 “ sion to the Company and their Ally; and his open
 “ Partiality and Encouragement of their declared Ri-
 “ vals, render every Accession of Country or Connexion
 “ the just Objects of our Jealousy; his Forces joined
 “ to the Allies of Ragoba would be irresistible by the
 “ Confederates, and then in what Safety would be the
 “ Company's Possessions in the Carnatic?”—We find,
 that above all, the Opinion is here strongly enforced,
 that whether it should be resolved to terminate these Af-
 fairs by Arms or Negotiation, it would be absolutely
 expedient to revoke the Orders for withdrawing the
 Troops, which ought to be left with Ragoba, until a
 Pacification should be completed; but which would be-
 gin their Retreat from his Army on 15th November en-
 suing, unless such counter Orders were sent to them.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

9 Oct. 1775.

No. 83.

The Board having then considered the Question, Whether their former Orders should be enforced, or they should for the present suspend them? the several Mem-
 bers appear to have persisted in their first Opinions; and the consequent Determination of the Majority was a Confirmation of their original Resolutions, except that it was agreed to leave the Opinion with the President and Council of Bombay, to withdraw their Troops into such of their Garrisons as they might chuse. And a Letter was thereupon written to Mr. Tayler, acquainting him of this their final Decision upon the Representations he had submitted to them. At the same Time, the Board appear to have acknowledged the Receipt of the Letter dated 23d August, from the President and Council of Bombay, in a very short Reply, containing only an Explanation of their Meaning, into what Garrisons the Troops should be immediately withdrawn.

No. 83.

No. 83.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

18 Oct. 1775.

Appendix, No.

84.

And Your Committee find, that on the 18th of the same Month, Mr. Tayler, after expressing his Concern at the Determination of the Board, desired to add a further Representation of the great Indignity it would be to the Presidency of Bombay, if they entrusted the Conduct of the Negotiation to an entire Stranger; remarking, that One of the Members of their Board had been by the Company themselves appointed to reside at Poona, with particular Instructions and Powers for Negotiation with Mhadarow the then Peshwa; and that they, from their Knowledge of the Views, Connections, and Interests of the different Persons in the Poona Durbar, must be best qualified to transact such Matters, and that they should all be actuated by Zeal for the Honour and Interests of their Employers, and would pay implicit Obedience to
 what

whatever Directions they might receive from the Supreme Council, in regard to the Management of this Measure.

It appears that the Supreme Board, in Answer to these Representations, informed Mr. Tayler, that they could not agree to repeal or change the Appointment of Colonel Upton, consistently with the Resolutions which they had publicly signified to the Ministers at Poona; that they did not however intend to throw any Slight on the Presidency of Bombay, which they should always endeavour to secure from any Disrespect of their Authority.

Ibid.
No. 84.

But we find that the Governor General and Council, by Letter of the same Date, inclosing Copies of their Instructions sent to Colonel Upton, signified to the President and Council of Bombay their Desire that they would communicate to that Gentleman, all the useful Information in their Power, whenever after his Arrival at Poona he might consult them; and that, not meaning entirely to desert Ragoba, they also desired them "to afford him a Sanctuary for himself, his Domesticks, or Attendants, in Case he should ever be necessitated to apply for their Protection, in order to avoid any personal Danger."

Ibid.
No. 84.

That they likewise directed them to retain Possession of the Districts made over to the Company by Futtu Sing (who, they observed, appeared to be the Person having Authority to make these Grants) until a definitive Treaty of Peace should be concluded. It appears that the President and Council of Bombay had, by Letter of 11th September, already made an Offer of furnishing Colonel Upton with every necessary Information, either by Letter, or by deputing a Gentleman to him at Poona.

See Conf. 5 Feb. 1776. See Appendix 97.

And your Committee find, that the Nabob Mahomed Ali had, by Letter dated 14th October, desired the Assent of the Governor General and Council to his With of deputing a Gentleman (naming Mr. Chambers) on his Part to Poona, who should co-operate with Colonel Upton in the Management of the Treaty, on such Points as might regard his or the Company's Possessions in the Carnatic. And it appears that the Supreme Board, in their Consultation of the 9th November following, agreed to the Appointment of Mr. Chambers, if the Governor and Council of Fort Saint George, to whom they wrote on this Occasion, should make no Objections; and we observe, that they immediately sent a Letter also to Colonel Upton, acquainting him of this Matter, and of their having however restricted the Nabob's Deputy to particular Conditions, and from transacting any Business except through him. And they further remarked, that they were informed of Lieutenant

See Perf. Corr. 14 Oct. 1775.

Appendix, No. 85.

No. 85.

No. 85.

No. 85.

Colonel

Colonel Keating's having retired to the South of Surat, where he would remain inactive, but that it would be necessary to assure the Ministers at Poona of the Sincerity of his pacific Designs, unless they, by putting their Army in Motion, made it necessary for him again to take the Field.

Appendix, No.
86.

And Your Committee find that Colonel Upton, who appears to have been at Calpee on the 26th October, in his Letter from thence of that Date, gave an unpleasant Account of the Distress and Confusion of the Country through which he was passing, and of the Apprehensions which might with too much Reason be entertained, that a considerable Army would soon enter the Dominions of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

Appendix, No.
87.
Ben. Country
Corr. received
27 Oct. 1775.

See also a Letter
from Bombay,
14 Oct. 1775,
on Sec. Conf. 18
December.

From the Bengal Secret Consultations of the 29th November 1775, we collect, that Ragonaut Row had addressed the Board upon the Subject of the Treaty executed by him with the Presidency of Bombay; and that Mr. Tayler, in consequence of it, took Occasion to offer new Representations in a Paper dated 18 November, and to propose a Plan, by which, "should the Concerns of Ragoba be made a more leading Object in the intended Negotiation at Poona, that Point might be effected most consistently with the Steps already taken, the good Faith of the Nation, and the Interests of the Company, so as to secure a permanent Settlement." That the principal Basis of the Accommodation should for this Purpose be an Acknowledgment of the Title of the Infant Peshwa, the Regency of Ragonaut Row during his Minority, and the Succession of Imrut Row Ragoba's adopted Son, in Case of their Death, and a general Guarantee of all Parties for a Security of Persons and Possessions; he repeated his Observation, that at all Events the late threatening Declaration of the Ministry made it more than ever a necessary Step to delay the final Recall of the Troops till the Conclusion of Peace.

Letter from Col.
Keating, dated
29 Oct. 1775.
Appendix, No.
88.

And Your Committee observe, that on the 29th November, Mr. Tayler having received Accounts from Colonel Keating, of great Divisions in the Ministerial Confederacy (many principal Persons of which had engaged to join Ragoba) conveyed Intelligence of this Circumstance to the Supreme Board, and added his Apprehension that Ragoba, when he should receive their absolute Determination against contributing by their Assistance to his Restoration, would turn his Reliance on the Junta, and by their Means might be put in Possession of the Government, and thus the Company would be deprived of the Advantages stipulated in the Treaty with him; recommending it therefore again to them, to endeavour still to become the Instruments of his Success, and to alter

alter their Resolutions to that Effect. In the Appendix N° 88, will be found the Minutes of the several Members of the Board on this Occasion; in which we perceive an Adherence to former Opinions, and that the Majority resolved to acknowledge the Letters communicated by Mr. Tayler, and in Answer to express their Determination to wait for Advices from Colonel Upton of his first Interview and Negotiations with the Ministry, before they would send him any new Instructions for his Conduct. See the Minutes.

And Your Committee find, that Mr. Tayler transmitted Accounts of all these Transactions in Letters to the Court of Directors, in which he endeavoured to convince them of the Propriety, Expediency, and probable Success of those Measures which the Presidency of Bombay had pursued, and of the Precipitancy, Injustice, and Impolicy, of the contrary Proceedings adopted by the Governor General and Council, and of the bad Consequence which he apprehended would arise therefrom to the Company's Affairs. See Mr. Tayler's Letters to the Court of Directors, 26 Novem. 29 Nov. 30 Nov. and 20 Jan. 1776. Appendix, No. 89.

We find also, that the Supreme Council explained the Motives of their Conduct in their Secret Correspondence with the Court of Directors, and likewise acquainted them of the Diversity of Opinions in the Members of their own Board, which appear also to have been farther made known by the Consultations transmitted at the same Time, and the several Minutes contained therein. See also Bombay Letter to Court of Directors, 17 Feb. 1776. Ben. Sec. Letters, 5 August, 11 September, and 20 November 1775. Appendix, No. 90.

In order to examine all the Accounts and Opinions which may throw Light on this Subject, and may lead the House to an impartial Judgment, Your Committee have read a Letter from Captain Farmer, commanding one of His Majesty's Ships in those Seas, to Commodore Sir Edward Hughes, dated Bombay, 24th August; which, after an introductory Account of the Maratta State, somewhat similar in the Manner, though not in the Statement of Facts, to that drawn up by Mr. Tayler, concludes in these Words: "However rash and inconsiderate the Commencement of this War may have been, they have evidently gone too far to retreat, without the greatest Danger of losing not only Salsette, but Bombay itself; besides, their Arms on this Side India would ever after be held in Contempt. Only think of their expending so many Men (for they have lost a Number without coming to any decisive Action) such Sums of Money, and vast Quantities of Ammunition and Stores, at the Distance of 500 Miles from Bombay, whilst the avowed Object of the War is to be in Possession of Poona, and placing Ragoba on the Peshwa Musnud. Would a Stranger to the Geography of the Country believe then, that Poona

“ is only 70 Miles from Bombay, and only One Pass of
 “ any Difficulty between them, which is ill fortified,
 “ and worse defended in Point of Troops? The real
 “ Case is, by all that I could any Way discover, that
 “ Half of Colonel Keating’s Army could march from
 “ Bombay to Poona in Four Days, in Spite of all that
 “ they have in that Country to oppose him; so that
 “ nothing but the Expectation of a great Body of Horse
 “ joining Ragoba at Cambay, could induce them to
 “ take that round-about Way.”

Appendix, No.

92.

See Letter from
 the Nabob of Ar-
 cot in Country
 Corres. received
 Dec. 10, 1775.
 Letters from Sir
 Edward Hughes,
 dated 30 Sept.

No. 92.

While the Governor General and Council appear to have been thus waiting impatiently for News of Colonel Upton’s Arrival at Poona, and the Beginning of his Negotiations with the Ministerial Government, they received various Accounts of the Posture of Affairs, very different from each other; and from some of which, the ready Disposition of the Ministers to Accommodation might be suspected to have suffered some Diminution.

For Your Committee find, that Letters in the Name of Madarow Narrain, the Infant Peshwa, and from Siccaram Baboo, dated 22 November 1775, reached Calcutta the Beginning of January 1776; and appear to be written in Terms of Discontent and Complaint, betraying a Backwardness to allow any Preludes of Pacification, and threatening, upon very slight Grounds, a Renewal of Hostilities, unless the Places taken from them were immediately restored. And although they contained Assurances of Orders having been given to facilitate the Route of Colonel Upton, through the Maratta Dominions, Accounts received at this very Time from him seemed to convey a Doubt of that Fact; for he appears to have only reached Bhowpal on 25th November, and ascribed the Delay of his Journey to the Inattention of the Ministers, from whom he had received no Advices, and who had not apprized the Sirdars of the different Districts of the Business on which he was deputed, and of his travelling through their Country, which he found all in Arms.

See Appendix,
 No. 96.

Appendix, No.

93.

Sec. Conf. 8 Jan.
 1776.

Letter from Col.
 Upton, dated 23
 Nov. 1775.

Ibid.

No. 93.

It appears to Your Committee, that the Supreme Council wrote an immediate Account of these Informations received from Poona to Colonel Upton, and recommended the greatest Dispatch in bringing the Negotiations to a Conclusion; enclosing at the same Time the Letters from the Peshwa, and from Siccaram Baboo, with their Answer to them, in which they express their Surprise at the unfriendly Interruptions given to their Trade; and declare, that they had, on their Part, sent strict Orders for a Cessation of Hostilities, and the withdrawing of their Forces; and that they believed them to have been obeyed.

Appendix, No.

94.

And

And it is indeed to be observed, that the President and Council of Bombay, in a Letter dated 14th October, which reached Calcutta in the Beginning of December, informed the Supreme Council, That Colonel Keating had been directed to retire with the Troops into the Districts contiguous to Surat or Broach, as soon as the Weather would permit.

And we perceive, that in their Secret Letter of the 15th January 1776, the Governor General and Council acquainted the Court of Directors of these Circumstances, and observed, " That they could not reconcile the threatening Declarations of the Ministers to the reduced State in which, by the Advices from Colonel Keating of the 29th of October, they appeared to be." That they hoped, however, a general Equilibrium would be preserved till Colonel Upton's Arrival at Poona, and that they had warned the Ministers of the Necessity they should find themselves under, to oppose any hostile Proceedings which might originate from them. That Ragoba had indeed, in Consequence of the intended Negotiation, required the Assignment of a certain Support for himself and Adherents, till it should be concluded; and entreated that his Pretensions to the Government should be then examined, and that he might be declared either Peshwa or Regent during the Minority, at the End of which he should rest satisfied with a Pension.

The Correspondence of Colonel Keating with the Presidency of Bombay, from which most of these Particulars had been collected, was forwarded to the Supreme Council on 14th October 1775, but appears not to have reached Calcutta till 5th February 1776; and with it were inclosed Copies of the Instructions given to Colonel Keating by the Bombay Presidency, on his proceeding with the Troops to join Ragoba, and of those prepared for Mr. Moflyn, upon his being deputed to reside at his Durbar. They will be found in the Appendix, N^o 97.

And Your Committee find, that the Governor General and Council, on the 12th February, received a Letter from Colonel Upton, dated 5th January; by which they were informed, that he was at last arrived at Poona, on the 30th of December preceding, after a Journey considerably longer than was imagined, it being 948 Miles from Calpee, " and very little Assistance " to be procured in any Way, owing to the Miscarriage " of Orders from the Ministers, and the disturbed State " of the Country."

He gave an Account of the Manner of his Reception and Introduction, and of the Debate which immediately

Sec. Conf. 11
Dec. 1775.
Appendix, No.
95.

Appendix, No.
96.
Secret Letter to
Court of Directors,
15 January
1776.

Appendix, No.
97.

Sec. Conf. 12
Feb. 1776.
Appendix, No.
98.

arose in the Durbar, from the Opposition given by the Ministers to the Signature of all the Chiefs individually; and he wished to have Instructions on that Head, being himself of Opinion that the Requisition might be safely dispensed with. He informed the Board of the apparent Power of the Ministerial Party, and of their Desire to hasten the Conclusion of Peace; of their Doubts about the Conduct and Situation of the Bombay Forces, and their Assurances of the pacific Behaviour of their own; and lastly, of the Disappointment expressed by them, at his not having brought any Present on the Part of the Company, which had obliged him to send to Bombay for different Articles, to the Amount of Fifteen thousand Rupees.

No. 98.

In this Letter Colonel Upton inclosed also the Form of a Treaty, such as he intended to make Use of, if the Governor General and Council should think no Alterations necessary; and also the Account related by the Ministers, of the Rise and Progress of the actual Dissensions and Disturbances in the Maratta Empire.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
12 Feb. 1776
Appendix, No.
99:

In the Answer which the Governor General and Council appear to have immediately agreed upon, they sent a proper Preamble for the intended Treaty; and observed, that though "they still thought the Concurrence
" of the Maratta Chiefs, in the present undecided State
" of the Government, equally desirable, they would
" not let that Point be made any Obstruction to the
" Conclusion of the Treaty, but leave it to his Discretion to recede from the Requisition, in such Degree
" as he should find it unattainable."

And Your Committee perceive, that General Clavering then proposed to add another discretionary Order to Colonel Upton, not to insist on "the Island of Bassein being
" granted to the Company in the future Treaty of
" Peace, unless the Ministers had already consented to
" acquiesce in the Demand he had made for it, or that
" he should perceive a Disposition in them to yield the
" Possession of it to the Company."—That Mr. Francis thought the Cession of Salsette and Bassein should be insisted on, especially as Colonel Upton had not suggested that he should expect to meet with any Difficulty on either of those Points—That Colonel Monson was of Opinion, that he should have "Instructions to obtain
" Bassein and its Dependencies, if he could, from the
" Ministerial Party, but not to make it an Article on
" which to break off the Treaty he was now instructed
" to conclude."—That the Governor General and Mr. Barwell agreeing with Mr. Francis, it was of Course resolved, "That no Alteration should be made in the In-

structions

“ instructions already given to Lieutenant Colonel Upton,
 “ for requiring the Cession of the Islands of Salsette and
 “ Bassein, as a Condition of the Treaty.”

It appears that General Clavering, in Consequence of Appendix, No. 100.
 this confirmed Resolution, entered an immediate Protest ^{100.}
 against it, and the fatal Consequences likely to ensue
 from such a double Act of Injustice; and we observe, Sec. Conf. 14th
 that after consulting the Letter from the Court of Di- Feb. 1776.
 rectors to the Presidency of Bombay, dated 12th April No. 100.
 1775, which arrived that Day, he at the next Meeting
 of the Board delivered in a Continuation of his Minute
 of Dissent; because that Letter from the Court of Di-
 rectors contained their positive Commands, “ not to
 “ take Possession of Salsette, without their Permission,
 “ but by Negotiation;” and though he should be glad
 to obtain Bassein by the same Means, he would not,
 merely to acquire Territory, risk the Continuance of a
 War, which must probably be the Consequence if the
 Orders of Colonel Upton were not made discretional.

The Minutes of the several Members of the Board on
 this Re-consideration of the Question, and in the ad- Sec. Conf. 15th
 journed Debate on the next Day, upon the Motion of Feb. 1776.
 Mr. Francis, for instructing Colonel Upton to propose No. 100.
 ultimately the Exchange of Broach for Bassein, will be
 found in the Appendix, N^o 100, to which we desire to
 refer the House, and only here observe, that the Result
 of the Deliberations appears to have been a Resolution
 of the Majority, That in Case Colonel Upton “ should
 “ find unsurmountable Difficulties in obtaining Bassein
 “ without a Compensation, he should be authorized to
 “ propose certain Concessions to the Poona Govern-
 “ ment; and that in Return for a Compliance with
 “ his First Demand, a Surrender of our Right and In-
 “ terest in Broach be the Condition of that Compliance;
 “ but that he be particularly instructed to reserve this
 “ Concession until he shall find it absolutely impossible
 “ to succeed without it.” And, upon an additional
 Proposal of Mr. Francis, it appears to have been una-
 nimously agreed, “ That, in Case Colonel Upton should
 “ find the Maratta Government inflexibly determined
 “ not to yield Bassein at any Rate, he should suspend
 “ his Negotiations, and wait for further Orders from
 “ the Board.”

By Accounts from Bombay, in a Letter dated 29th Appendix, No.
 December, which reached Calcutta 26th February fol- 101.
 lowing, Your Committee observe, that the President
 and Council had advised Ragoba to accompany the Bri-
 tish Troops with such Part of his Army as he might
 be able to maintain, in order to avoid the ill Conse-
 quences of a Separation, both to him and to the Suc-
 cess

See Letter from
Ragonaut Row
to Governor
Hornby, dated
28 November,
and received 4
Dec. 1775.

No. 101.

cesses of Colonel Upton's Negociation; and that they had been further prevailed upon, by the earnest Intreaties of Ragoba, to agree that the Two Armies should remain at Corrode, a Place only 15 Cofs from Surat, belonging to the Nabob, till precise Orders should arrive from Bengal, in Answer to the Representations made by Mr. Tayler, as they foresaw that Ragoba would probably be forsaken by all Adherents when deserted by their Army, or if he should still be able to keep up his Force, the Plan of Pacification would be thereby defeated—That they had however refused to permit their Troops to accompany his Army in levying Contributions, not thinking themselves authorized to take such a Step.

We further perceive in these Accounts the following Observations: "The Ministerial Party have made no Overtures for Accommodation to us, since those mentioned in our Letters of 23d August; and the several Acts of Hostility committed by their Troops, as mentioned in Colonel Keating's Letters, give us great Reason to suspect the Sincerity of their Intentions;" while, on the other Hand, "the many Overtures and Offers of Assistance made to Ragoba by Madajee Scindia, and other most considerable Men of the Confederacy, and the Differences subsisting between the Chiefs of that Party, have caused so great an Alteration in the Posture of Affairs in Favour of Ragoba, that we beg Leave to submit it to you, as our deliberate Opinion, that a Treaty with him would be more advantageous to the Company, promises more Stability and Permanency, and is more likely to ensure the general Peace of India, than one with the Ministers. The Reasons on which we ground this Opinion, are fully stated in a Letter we have dispatched to Colonel Upton, thinking it very necessary he should be apprized of the true Situation of Ragoba's Affairs, before he commenced his Negotiations."

And on the Subject of the Cessions made by Ragoba, the President and Council wrote thus:

"The Cessions of Territory made by Ragoba, appear to us Objects of such Importance to the Company, that we are greatly alarmed at your Intentions of relinquishing them. The Company's Right to them is indisputable, as being derived from valid Grants made by the lawful Sovereign of the ceded Countries; and we are convinced, that if Colonel Upton shews a Determination not to part with them, it will be no Obstacle to the Conclusion of a general Peace, whichever Party he may treat with."

"We

See this Letter
in the Appendix,
No. 101.

" We have been some Time in peaceable Possession
 " of all the ceded Territories, except Bassein; the Re-
 " venues are collecting without any Difficulty, and the
 " Marattas already consider them as dismembered from
 " the Empire."

The Governor General also, in his Observations,
 which are placed in the Appendix, N^o 157, on the
 Minutes of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and
 Mr. Francis, of the 21st November 1775, before taken
 Notice of, expresses himself nearly to the same Effect :

Sec. Conf. 29th
 Feb. 1776.

" The Honourable Court of Directors will be the
 " best Judges of the Merits of the Gentlemen of the
 " Majority, in the Steps they have taken to degrade the
 " Presidency of Bombay in the Eyes of the Marattas,
 " and to deprive the Company of the Advantages which
 " might have been secured to them even with an ho-
 " nourable Peace; which there is every Reason to be-
 " lieve might have been much sooner obtained by more
 " vigorous Measures."

And Your Committee find, That Colonel Upton, in
 a Letter dated 2d February, received 6th March, in-
 formed the Governor General and Council of what he
 conceived to be the Disposition of the People at Poona
 regarding the Terms of Accommodation. " The Let-

Ben. Sec. Conf.
 6 March 1776.
 Appendix, No.
 102.

ters (he observes) they had received from Calcutta
 " before my Arrival, had persuaded them fully that I
 " was deputed to treat with them on equal Terms,
 " without making any Demands whatever; however,
 " at a few Meetings I made them sensible, that they
 " had understood these Letters too literally." He
 found them nevertheless apparently decided against al-
 lowing the further Possession of Salsette, or agreeing to
 the Surrender of Bassein; and attributed this Resolution
 to their imagining, " that he must treat with them at
 " any Rate, and that he had exceeded his Instructions
 " by asking a Surrender of those Islands."

On this Head he wrote as follows: " They ask me a
 " thousand Times why we make such Professions of
 " Honour, and disapprove the War entered into by the
 " Bombay Government, when we are so desirous of
 " availing ourselves of the Advantages of it?"

" They say, the Governor General and Council of
 " Calcutta have deputed me to negotiate with them on
 " Terms honourable to both Nations, yet all Advan-
 " tage and Honour is confined to ourselves."

He then informed the Board, that despairing of the
 Acquisition of Bassein, he should endeavour to prevail
 upon the Ministers to allow a British Factory, with cer-
 tain Privileges of Trade in it, to the Exclusion of other
 Europeans; that he should insist upon keeping Possession

of

See Col. Keating's Letter.
No. 102.

of Salfette, though the breaking off the Treaty would consequently follow the Refusal of their Acquiescence; that the Ministers disputed the Right of the Guicawars to make any Grants in the Guzurat, and it was therefore agreed to leave that Question in regard to them undetermined; till the Pleasure of the Board should be known; that a certain Stipend and Number of Attendants would be allowed to Ragoba; and as to the Report of the Weakness of the Ministerial Party, he imagined them not to be in the deplorable Situation they had been thought, for they had a numerous Army, and no Want of Money, and lately engaged in Alliance with the Nizam, who had sent a large Body of Troops to join their Forces.

In Conclusion, he notified his Intentions of retiring to Bombay, in Case Terms of Accommodation could not be agreed on. We find enclosed an Account of the Establishment of the Guicawars in the Command of the Guzurat Country, which we have placed in the Appendix, N^o 102.

See this Letter, dated 5 March 1776.
Appendix, No. 103.

Mr. Tayler appears to have at this Time sent in a Letter to the Board, in which he enforced strongly the Representations made by the Government of Bombay in regard to the favourable Appearance of Ragoba's Affairs, and supported their Arguments for preferring, even on political Motives, a Treaty with him to any which might be settled with the Ministerial Party. And in order to weaken the Impression which the Board might have taken from the Informations and Reasonings contained in Colonel Upton's Letter, he desired them to observe; "that Colonel Upton dated from the Fort of Poorunder, where he is surrounded by the Ministers and their Creatures, whose Interest is to misinform him with respect to their own Strength and Importance, and to secrete from him every Circumstance favourable to Ragoba and his Partizans. Their Patience, Skill, and Dissimulation, in conducting political Negotiations, are very well known in India. It is almost useless to insist on the different Credibility that is due to Informations collected under those Disadvantages, and those communicated by Gentlemen in whose Honour you have a Security from intentional Deceit, and whose Caution is warranted by the Danger they incur, should their ill-grounded Intelligence mislead you into Measures that might not otherwise be deemed expedient."

Ben. Sec. Conf. 6 March 1776.
Appendix, No. 104.

From the Consultations of the Board in Consequence of these Informations, Your Committee have found that the Governor General suggested an Advice, "That whatever Orders were then sent to Colonel Upton in
" Reply

“ Reply to his Letter, they should be peremptory and
 “ conclusive; that he should be directed to bring the
 “ Business of his Negotiation to an Issue, either by an
 “ immediate Conclusion of the Treaty, or by demand-
 “ ing his Dismissal, and retiring to Bombay, where he
 “ might still remain and wait the Orders of the Board
 “ for his future Proceedings.”

That the Consequences of the latter Step must be con-
 sidered and provided for, but that “ in the mean Time
 “ he would recommend that Colonel Upton be referred
 “ to the Instructions which he had already received, and
 “ directed to conform literally to them. In regard
 “ however to the Exchange of Broach for Bassein, he
 “ repeated one Objection, which he had before inti-
 “ mated, from a Doubt in which he was now confirmed
 “ by considering the Clause of the Act, being of Op-
 “ nion, that it clearly limited the controlling Powers
 “ of the Government of Bengal over the other Presi-
 “ dencies, to that of the commencing of Hostilities,
 “ the declaring of War, the negotiating or concluding
 “ Treaties of Peace; but did not authorize them to or-
 “ der the Surrender or Exchange of any of the Com-
 “ pany’s Possessions dependent on the other Presiden-
 “ cies, nor those Presidencies to obey such Orders.”

Some of the other Members of Council appear to have
 differed with the Governor General in the Construction
 of the Clause, supposing, “ that a Power to make Peace
 “ must, in its Nature, include a Power to agree to the
 “ only Terms on which, in some Cases, Peace could
 “ be obtained.” In regard to the Business before them,
 it will be found from the Minutes which we have placed
 in the Appendix (N^o 104) that there was much Differ-
 ence of Opinion, as well on the just Principle and
 Grounds of their Demands and Expectations from the
 Poona Ministry, as on the probable Disposition of that
 Government to make the Concessions required. And
 that the Board, in the End, came to the following Agree-
 ment: “ That in Case Colonel Upton shall not have
 “ already concluded a Treaty, he be ordered to conform
 “ to his former Instructions; and if the Ministry at
 “ Poona should not accede to those Conditions, that he
 “ require his Dismissal and retire to Bombay within
 “ Six Days from the Receipt of those Orders; but if
 “ a Treaty shall have been concluded before the Arri-
 “ val of the last Instructions, without obtaining a Cession
 “ of Bassein to the Company, he be ordered to offer
 “ them the Terms of Exchange therein mentioned.”

We observe, however, that a Letter was received the Letter dated 7th
 next Day by the Governor General and Council, from Feb. 1776.
 Colonel Upton; the Contents of which informing them, Sel. Conf. 7
 that March 1776.

Appendix, No.
105.

that the Treaty was broken off, were held to supersede the Orders stated above; and the Board, though they thought there was a Probability that the abrupt Declaration of the Ministers might have been a Feint only for the Purpose of trying what Impression it would make on the Mind of Colonel Upton, resolved, that it was become necessary to suppose the War renewed, and to provide the Means of conducting it with the greatest Probability of Success: And by the Return laid before the Board by General Clavering, it appeared that the Whole military Force at the Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of the remote Factories, was as follows:

	Artillery.	Infantry.	Sepoys.
At Bombay	112	450	1776
Madras Detachment at D ^o	—	—	893
In the Field	114	378	1454
Madras Detachment at D ^o	—	106	—
At Salfette	75	193	955
At Caranje	1	29	240
Total	302	1156	5318

And we observe in Colonel Upton's Letter, referred to in the Appendix, the following Passage on this Subject: "I wrote the last Week to the Governor and Council of Bombay, to prepare them for this Event; also to Colonel Keating, that he might guard against any Surprise. His Majesty's Squadron being here at this Time, is a fortunate Event; and I think if the War is to be prosecuted, if Three or Four Companies of Europeans, a small Detachment from the Corps of Artillery, and Two or Three Battalions of Sepoys, were embarked from Bengal to join the Army from Bombay, we might soon command Peace on our own Terms; for the Chiefs of this Country are quite at a Loss which Side to take, and are willing to see what the English do."

Appendix, No.
106.
Bombay Letter,
dated 1 Febru.
1776.

And by a Letter, dated 1st February, from the President and Council of Bombay to Colonel Upton, which he enclosed in his of 7th to the Governor General and Council, we observe, that on the Subject of the then Situation of the Company's Troops they wrote as follows: "We are much pleased to find you are convinced of the Propriety of the Company's Troops not being entirely withdrawn from Ragonaut Row's before the Conclusion of the Treaty, and we are sensible you will experience the good Effects of this Measure in your Negotiation."

It

It appears also, that Ragoba had lately made fresh Solicitations for Assistance from the Presidency of Bombay, and had offered on that Condition to enlarge considerably the Interests and Advantages of the British Company, to whom he acknowledged himself to be much indebted.

See Col. Keating's Letter to the President and Council of Bombay, dated 24th January 1776. Appendix, No.

And Your Committee find, that in Consequence of these Informations, the Governor General and Council came to several Resolutions, and particularly, to apprise the different Dependencies of the Company of the actual State of Affairs, and of their future Intentions " (to which they were compelled by the Obstinacy of the Ministers) to support the Cause of Ragoba with the utmost Vigour, and with a general Exertion of the whole Power of the English Arms in India. " That the grand Object however still was Peace." And that they were determined to act in all Quarters at once; and by the Decision and Rapidity of their Proceedings, to bring the War if possible to a speedy Conclusion.

107.
Appendix, No. 108.

That Letters would be written to Nizam Ally, Hyder Ally, Morary Row, Moodajee Bouncello, Tookajee Holkar, and Madajee Scindia, with a View of engaging their Assistance in Favour of Ragoba, or at least to secure their Neutrality.

That the Resident at Oude should be directed to prevail upon the Nabob, to suffer the Company's Brigade to be removed from Oude to the Frontiers of Corah nearest Calpee, in order to forward the Success of the Correspondence with Madajee Scindia and Tookajee Holkar.

That they should recommend it to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, to succour the united Army with a Reinforcement of Two Battalions of Sepoys, or more if they could spare them; adding this Assurance " to alleviate any Danger which you might apprehend from being deprived of so large a Body of your military Forces, you will, if you deem it adviseable, raise new Corps to supply the Place of such as you may send on this Service during their Absence, and we are willing to defray any extraordinary Charge that you may incur on this Account."

That they desired Sir Edward Hughes to continue with the Squadron under his Command on the Malabar Coast during the Troubles, and to grant all the Assistance in his Power to the Operations of the President and Council of Bombay.

That they wrote a Letter to Ragoba, and forwarded it to Surat with the following Directions to the Chief and Council: " If Colonel Upton should have been

“ obliged to break off his Negotiations with the Ministers at Poona, and a Continuation of the War should in Consequence have been resolved upon, we desire you will immediately forward the inclosed Letter by a safe Conveyance to Ragonaut Row; but if on the contrary a Treaty of Peace should have been concluded, you will destroy it.”

They assured Ragoba in this Letter, that in the intended Negotiation at Poona, Colonel Upton had express Directions “ to stipulate such Conditions for him as he should approve, and might ensure his future Safety and Welfare:” That now however, as the Ministers had rejected the Overtures of Peace, they had great Satisfaction in offering him “ the Assistance of their Arms in all Parts of India, to replace him with full Authority in the Seat of his Government at Poona.”

And in their Letter of this Date to the President and Council of Bombay (while they declare themselves not responsible for the Measures which had involved the Company in this Quarrel) they released that Government from the Restrictions which they had laid upon the Operations of their Army, and authorized them to give the most effectual Support to Ragoba; instructing them to assign the Command of the Troops to General Gordon, whom alone they deemed fit to be entrusted with a Charge of such Consequence, and to order him to march immediately to Poona, making the Acquisition of Bassein a present Object of their Attempt, by Negotiation only with the Killedar; and they required them to appropriate the Supplies of Money sent from Bengal to the Operations of the War alone.

Your Committee further observe, that they informed Colonel Upton of all these Matters, and of their waiting in impatient Expectation of fresh Accounts from him; directing him if he should be still at Poona to adhere to his former Instructions.

From the Minutes of the Board on this Occasion, which, with the Letters stated briefly in the Body of this Report, are placed at large in the Appendix, No. 108, it will appear that the Conviction of Necessity was declared to have been the only Ground on which the Members in general agreed to those Measures; and we observe, that General Clavering in particular, expressed himself as follows, “ I think it necessary to enter this Declaration, to obviate any Objection that may be made to my consenting to carry the Company’s Arms beyond the Line of Defence prescribed by them; nothing but the Necessity of the Case should have

“ obliged

" obliged me to it; and to prevent our being dazzled
 " by the Lucres which Ragoba has thrown out to the
 " Government of Bombay, of various Cessions which
 " he will make to the Company as soon as he is in
 " compleat Possession of the Maratta Government, I
 " think the Government of Bombay should be instruct-
 " ed to make a Renunciation of every Cession he has
 " made, except the Islands of Salsette and Bassein, and
 " their Dependencies, together with so much Territory
 " in the Neighbourhood of Broach and Surat, as will
 " be just sufficient to pay the Expences of those two
 " Establishments."

And Mr. Francis having recommended the following
 Proposal to the Board, " That in authorizing the Presi-
 " dency of Bombay to treat again with Ragoba, they
 " may be confined to the agreeing on preliminary Arti-
 " cles, but that the definitive Treaty may be reserved
 " to be settled and executed with him by this Govern-
 " ment, as it is possible that the Views of this Council,
 " particularly with regard to territorial Acquisitions,
 " may not be so extensive as we have Reason to think
 " may be proposed by the Bombay Presidency;" it ap-
 " pears to Your Committee, that at the next Meeting of
 the Council it was unanimously agreed to.

Appendix, No.

108.

Select. Conf. 1
 March 1776.

And Your Committee find, that the Governor General
 and Council having taken into Consideration the Articles
 proposed by Ragoba (which are inserted in the Appen-
 dix, N^o 109), agreed (with the single Exception of Mr.
 Barwell) not to accept all the Cessions offered, " as it
 " would extend the Company's Possessions to a Distance
 " unwarranted by the general Spirit of their Orders,
 " and disproportional to the Means of Defence." That
 they declined their Assent to his Solicitation for a Loan
 of 10 Lacks of Rupees, as they had resolved to send a
 Supply of 10 Lacks (being all they had in their Power
 to spare) to Bombay, and had appropriated it solely to
 the military Operations of that Presidency. But they at
 the same Time engaged to assist him with their Forces in
 all Parts of Hindostan and the Decan; for the Payment
 of which by him, a monthly Subsidy of Two Lacks was
 to be fixed.

Sel. Conf. 11th
 March 1776.

Appendix, No.
 107.

It was finally agreed to inclose a Copy of the Articles,
 with the Resolutions of the Board upon them, in a Letter
 to the Bombay Government, instructing them to conclude
 a preliminary Treaty with Ragoba conformably thereto;
 and further informing them, that a small Detachment of
 Infantry, with Camp Equipage and Artillery, were sent
 to their Assistance on board the Indian Queen and other
 Ships.

In

Appendix, No.
110.

In this Letter was afterwards inserted an additional Paragraph (containing a Recommendation of Colonel Upton to be appointed Second in Command to their Army) which was proposed by General Clavering, and agreed to by the Majority of Council, though strongly and repeatedly opposed by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, as unauthorized and unjust. The Consultations and Minutes of the Board relative to this Subject will be found in the Appendix, N^o 110.

Sec. Conf. 11th
March 1776.
Appendix, No.
111.

It appears that the Board at the same Time rejected an Application from Mr. Tayler, to be employed by them in any Negotiation which in Consequence of their late Resolutions they should intend to enter into with Ragoba, referring him to the Presidency of Bombay for such an Appointment if they might judge it proper, and leaving him at Liberty to return thither at the Time most agreeable to his own Choice or Convenience.

Appendix, No.
112.

See also Appen-
dix, No. 117,
118, and 136.

And it further appears that General Clavering desired to insert in the General Letter, which was then about to be dispatched by the Talbot, a Paragraph of Complaint against the Presidency of Bombay, in regard to the Maratta Disputes, "whilst they were under the Injunctions of Orders to observe the Suspension of Arms, and to withdraw their Army into their own Garrisons, or at least into the Purgunnahs belonging to them." The Observations of the Governor General in Reply to the Subject of this Complaint, with several Papers which Your Committee have found to be explanatory of it, are put together in the Appendix, N^o 112.

N. B. Siege of
Ahmidabad.

Appendix, No.
113.

Sec. Conf. 1
April 1776.
See the Appen-
dix, No. 102.

But Your Committee find, that all these preparatory Resolutions for a War in Support of Ragoba, were, by the Receipt of a Letter from Colonel Upton, dated at Poona Dhur 24th February, converted into an immediate Determination to revoke them; as he therein informed the Board that the Ministers had at last agreed to the Conditions mentioned in his Letter of the 2d of the same Month, and that he hoped to have the Articles ready in Three or Four Days.

Appendix, No.

114.

Sec. Conf. 1
April 1776.

These appear to have been settled upon the 1st March, and transmitted to Bengal on that Day; and Colonel Upton, in a Letter dated 3d March (placed in the Appendix, N^o 114,) acquainted the Board of several Particulars in regard to the Difficulties he had experienced in arranging the Plan, the Terms, and the Language of the Pacification, and of the further Steps he should take to accommodate all remaining Points of Doubt or Difference, especially the Question about the Cession made by Futty Sing in the Guzerat Country.

And Your Committee discover by this Letter, that the Poona Government declared a positive Resolution, that

as the Company had not the smallest Claim to the Acquisition of Bassein, it should never be accomplished but by Force; and that Colonel Upton further informed the Board, that the Ministers would write to them to offer a Country of 3 Lacks per Annum in Exchange for Salsette and the small Islands in the Bay; and that when he had objected to them "the Impropriety of proposing a Country of much less Value," they declared in Reply, "they trusted entirely to the Honour of the Gentlemen of Calcutta, who must be conscious of their having no Right to these Islands, and would therefore restore them." He also stated the Reasons, why the Articles proposed in Favour of the Nabob of Arcot could not be obtained, and why the Ministers insisted on paying the Household Troops stipulated for Ragoba.

See Letters upon that Subject from the Min. Coun. Corr. 1776. Appendix, No. 115.

Your Committee think it proper to observe, that the Articles of the Treaty, as transmitted by Colonel Upton, are placed in the Appendix, N^o 116; and that immediately annexed to them will be found the Observations made by the Bengal Council, when they took them into Consideration, and agreed upon the amended Draft of a Treaty, which they dispatched to Colonel Upton, and instructed him to explain their Reasons for making a few Alterations in the original Articles of Accommodation.

Appendix, No. 116.

The Clause of Reference to the Board, in regard to Salsette and the adjacent Islands, appears to have been immediately settled by their Determination not to surrender them in Exchange for the proffered Territory. The Omission of Two Articles, and a Part of another, seem to be the only Alterations made by the Governor General and Council to the Treaty sent by Colonel Upton. And your Committee desire to refer the House for the Motives of these Omissions, to the Debate on that Subject, subjoined in the Appendix, No. 116.

Your Committee, however, think it proper here, shortly to state the advantageous Acquisitions which would be secured to the Company by the Execution of this Treaty:

See, however, Appendix 83.

Rs.

Salsette and the adjacent Islands in the Bay of Bombay, value	3,50,000
The Maratta Right and Title to the entire Share of the City and Purgunnah of Broach, so that the English Company should possess it without Participation or Claim of any Kind	3,50,000
A Country of Three complete Lacks of Rupees, near or adjoining to Broach	3,00,000

The

The Cessions made in the Guzerat Country by Fatty Sing, were indeed to be restored, in Case it should be made appear that he had no Right to grant them.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

15 April 1776.

Appendix, No.

117.

It may not be improper here to observe, that by the Accounts received from Bombay, dated 18th February, it appears that the President and Council, apprehensive of the Ruin of Ragoba, previous to the Conclusion of a Treaty with the Ministers, and because such Event must have had an unfortunate Influence on those Negotiations, had resolved to send him a Remittance of 80,000 Rupees, to quiet the Clamour of his Army for a few Days, and for which they avowed the following Inducement: "This Sum we advance upon the Security of a Supply of about 24,000 Pagodas, furnished him by the Nabob Hyder Ally, and which is since arrived upon one of the Company's Cruizers."—And Your Committee would add this further Remark, that it appears from the Correspondence between the Presidency of Bombay and Colonel Upton, that the latter had desired to be informed if the Cessions made by Fatty Sing were antecedent to the Receipt of the Governor General and Council's Letter, ordering the Troops to discontinue Hostilities, because the Ministers assured him, that Fatty Sing, who still corresponded with them, had complained of having been compelled to grant them, after the Cessation of Arms had taken Place.

Appendix No.

118.

Col. Upton's

Letter, dated 24

Jan. 1776.

No. 118.

To this the Bombay Council replied on the 11th February, and acquainted him, that the several Cessions from Fatty Sing (except Batta) were made long before the Receipt of the Governor General and Council's Orders: The Treaty between him and Ragoba having been executed on the 18th July 1775, near Brodera, whereas the Orders did not reach Bombay till the 12th August. And in another Letter to Colonel Upton, dated the 15th of February, the President and Council further of observe, that they were equally alarmed and surprized at the Supposition, that the Cessions in the Guzerat Country should not be retained by the Company.

No. 118.

Appendix, No.

119.

See Remarks of

the President and

Council of Bom-

bay, dated 15th

March 1776.

But Your Committee further find, that the President and Council of Bombay, when a Copy of the Articles at last agreed upon between Colonel Upton and the Ministers reached them, made several Remarks of Disapprobation on the different Particulars in them, as will appear from the View of the Whole, which is put in the Appendix, N^o 119. Those Gentlemen therein endeavour to depreciate the Concessions made by the Maratta Government, as in one Instance nugatory (they having no Right in the Share of the City and Purgunnah of Broach) and in another, difficult in Execution, especially

as the Country near Broach was not to be Jaghire Land, which was the Tenure of all the best Lands near that Place, and mostly belonging to Siccaram Baboo. And upon serious Consideration of all Circumstances, they pronounced an Opinion, That the Treaty was inadequate and highly injurious to the Reputation, Honour, and Interests of the Company.

Your Committee indeed observe, that Brigadier General Gordon, whose Observations are placed in the same Appendix, N^o 119, differed almost entirely with the other Members of the Board in his Estimation of the Advantages acquired to the Company by the Treaty, considering it in whatever related to the Company's Interests, honourable, advantageous, and expedient, and only expressing a Wish, that the Article in regard to the Establishment proposed for Ragonaut Row, should be altered, as much Danger might arise to him from the entire Dependence on the Ministerial Government to which he would thereby be reduced. In forming his Judgment of the Terms of the Treaty, General Gordon appears to have considered what ought reasonably to have been expected, when the unjustifiable Circumstances of the Rise and Progress of the War, the ill Management of it under the Commander of the Troops employed, the Want of Resources for carrying it on, the State of the contending Parties, Colonel Upton's Instructions, and the Sentiments of the Company, were attended to.

And we perceive, that Colonel Upton himself reasoned in like Manner before the Conclusion of the Treaty, when in Answer to the Complaint of the Government of Bombay, for his Intention of not insisting on the Surrender of Bassein, he wrote as follows; "You will perceive by my Instructions, that I am directed to act as appears to me best (particularly regarding this very Island of Bassein) for the Honour and Benefit of the Company, and this I am determined to do. We have little just Claim to any Thing. If the Peace should take Place, it will be both honourable and beneficial. You know as well as myself the Sense of the Governor General and Council regarding this War, you will therefore easily conclude what it must be, respecting the Treaty they wish to have concluded with the Marattas."

And Your Committee find, that in another Letter to that Presidency, dated 2d March, enclosing an Extract of the Articles of Treaty, he again defended his Conduct in regard to the Terms of it; and added, "I am quite clear also, that I have acted consistently with the private verbal Instructions I received before I left Calcutta, and I never had or seen Cause to deviate from them."

Vide Col. Upton's Letter, No. 121.

His Letter, dated 15 March.

Sec. Conf. 6th March 1776. Extract of Letter, dated 20 Feb. Appendix, No. 120.

Appendix, No. 121. N. B. See Letter from Colonel Upton to Bengal, dated 10th April, in Conf. 15 May 1776. See Appendix, 125.

In this Letter he also informed them, that as soon as Advice should arrive at Poona, of the English Army having marched into their own Garrisons, the Ministers would order the Communications to be opened.

Letter dated: 15 March 1776.
Appendix, No. 122.
But Your Committee observe, that the President and Council soon after informed Colonel Upton, that Ragoba would not accept the Terms stipulated for him, as he was of Opinion his Person would be endangered by putting himself so much in the Power of his Enemies, and, "that they should therefore offer him an Asylum in one of the Company's Settlements, agreeable to his Request, and the Latitude given them by the Governor General and Council in their Letter dated 20th October 1775."

Appendix, No. 122.
It appears that Colonel Upton, in his Answer dated the 19th and 21st of March, expressed his Apprehension of ill Consequences from the Resolutions taken by them and by Ragoba, which he foresaw would raise the Displeasure and Resentment of the Superior Council, and of the Poona Government. And he declared, that though he would still exert his Endeavours to procure Terms more agreeable to Ragoba, he should at the same Time rely on their using the Influence of their Advice to persuade him into an Acquiescence in those already settled.

Ben. Sel. Conf. 6 May 1776.
Appendix, No. 123;
And Your Committee find, that Intelligence of these Matters was conveyed to the Governor General and Council by Letters from Colonel Upton, and from the President and Council of Bombay, both dated 30th March; in which the latter much insisted on Colonel Upton's having departed from his Instructions, and remarked upon his Pretence of obeying *private verbal Instructions*. They observed, that Ragoba should have had the Option of residing at one of the Company's Settlements; that the Ministers would not have objected to it, had their Intentions been good; and that he would have proved a most useful Instrument for alarming their Fears, and the best Security for their observing the Peace; that he had now determined to appeal to the Justice of the Honourable Company, and await their Determination at Bombay, to which Place he was about to proceed. That they lamented the Dereliction of the many Advantages secured by the Treaty of Surat, and foresaw the Loss of the Guicawar District, as it would now be so much for the Interest of that Family to allow that they had no Right to grant them. They complained of present Inconveniency and Loss to the Company, by the Delay arising from a Reference in regard to Salsette and the lesser Islands; but in the End informed the Supreme Board, that their Troops

Troops were to march into Garrison on the 26th of that Month, though the Communication with the Maratta Countries still remained shut.

Your Committee observe, that the Governor General on this Occasion proposed, that a Question should be put to Colonel Upton, relative to the *private verbal Instructions* mentioned above; but as the Majority of the Board thought it would answer no good Purpose, he withdrew his Motion.

Whereupon General Clavering appears to have called the Attention of the Board to a Consideration of the Conduct of the Government of Bombay, in affording an Asylum to Ragoba and his Attendants, under Pretence of being authorized by the Governor General and Council's Letter of the 18th of October 1775. And we observe that a Debate then arose on the following Questions:

“Whether the President and Council of Bombay were authorized to grant the Protection of their Government to Ragoba, under the Situation of Affairs at the Time in which that Application was made to them?”

“Secondly, Whether the Board should approve of the Protection granted to Ragoba, or should direct the President and Council of Bombay to withdraw it?”

And lastly, Should Ragoba be suffered to remain at Bombay, whether the Council should be authorized to grant him a Pension for his Maintenance at the Company's Expence?”

The Opinion of the different Members of the Board will be seen by their Minutes, which are put in the Appendix, N^o 124. And Your Committee therefore think it proper only to observe in this Place, that they discover in them great Contrariety of Argument and Decision, but that the Majority, on a further Consideration of the Questions, at the next Council held on the 9th of May, agreed to the Draft of a Letter to the President and Council of Bombay, which was then laid before the Board by the Secretary, and ordered to be dispatched. It contained Assurances of their Concern at Ragoba's Intentions to seek an Asylum at Bombay, and of their Displeasure at the Permission given to him by that Presidency; explaining the Sense of their Letter of the 20th October, to have allowed no such Authority beyond the Period of the Cessation of Arms, whilst the Negotiation was carrying on; and that a Provision having been made for that Prince by the 11th Article of the Treaty, the pretended Exigency did not exist; that they were very apprehensive of Danger from the Use designed to be

made of him, as an Instrument of Alarm to the Ministers, and should hold them to be answerable to the Court of Directors, and to the British Nation, if the Government of Poona should in Consequence refuse to ratify the Treaty, and should renew the War.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
May 15, 1776.
Appendix, No.
125.

And Your Committee find, that Colonel Upton increased these Apprehensions by Accounts which he sent from Poorunder on 10th April, of the Manner in which the Peshwa and his Ministers received the News of Ragoba's being permitted to seek a Residence in one of the Company's Settlements, and wherein he added the following Observation: "Your full Directions to the Presidency of Bombay are necessary; otherwise I fear the Articles of the Peace will with great Difficulty be carried into Execution. The Ministers say they cannot withdraw their Army, and that subsisting this Army (including the Nizam's Forces) amounts to Thirty Lacks of Rupees per Month, and that we occasion this heavy Expence to them by protecting, or rather taking Part in the Disputes between them and Ragonaut Row."

See the Letters from the Peshwa to the Governor General and Council, and the Reference to Articles of former Treaties.

No. 125.
See Col. Upton's Letter to Bombay, dated 8th of April 1776.

Appendix,
No. 126.

And it also appears to Your Committee, that Colonel Upton suggested further Grounds of Uneasiness, from the Stile which Colonel Keating had used in proclaiming the Peace "between the Honourable Company and the Poona Ministers, at the Head of the Forces under his Command," and also from the Promise of Protection given likewise by Colonel Keating to Ragoba, and the Design of sending his Elephants, Horses, &c. into the Neighbourhood of Broach, under Escort of a Detachment from that Garrison.

That he likewise expressed much Alarm at the probable Consequences of such Proceedings, and gave the following Reason in Confirmation of his Fears.

"I understand that the Ministers have not sent a Wakeel to Bombay as they promised, to have explained any Difficulties that might have arisen, and they now refuse to send one."

Appendix, No.
127.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16 May 1776.

And Your Committee find, that in Consequence of these Suggestions, General Clavering desired to warn the Board of the urgent Necessity which now manifestly appeared, of sending more positive Orders to those who had in so many Instances shewn such Contempt of all Authority; and therefore, to prohibit "expressly the Presidency of Bombay to receive Ragoba in any of the Company's Possessions; and in Case he should be there before a Letter could reach it, that they should be commanded to send him away."

And further, "that it would be adviseable in order to obviate all Doubts and Uncertainties concerning the
"Authen-

"Authenticity of the Treaty, that the Presidency of Bombay should be directed to proclaim it expressly in the Name of the Maratta State; and that the Ministers at Poona should be informed of the Orders given to that Purpose.

The Minutes delivered on this Consultation will be found in the Appendix, N^o 127. And from them it will appear how far the Governor General and Mr. Barwell objected to the Proposition as contrary to good Policy, and not required by the Terms of the Treaty, though they disclaimed all Ideas of supporting or encouraging any hostile Attempts in Favour of Ragoba; the Governor General remarking at the same Time, that from the extraordinary Declaration made by Siccaram Baboo, in his Letter received the 1st April, he was led to doubt of the Validity of the Treaty on the Part of the Maratta State; "and that he should never think it binding on the Company, while a Latitude was avowedly claimed by the opposite Party, to declare it null, whenever the Caprice or Interest of the Parties should invite them to break it."

It appears however that the Majority of the Board agreed nearly in Sentiments with the General, except that Mr. Francis did not approve of the Removal of Ragoba by Force from Bombay, should he be there, advising rather, as in all Probability an equally effectual Means of getting rid of him, to withhold all Support and Encouragement from him; and it was accordingly resolved to send Directions to the President and Council of Bombay, and to Colonel Upton, agreeable to this Opinion.

It has appeared to Your Committee, that the Event of a Pacification with the Maratta Ministers having been notified to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the Governor and Council held it to be unnecessary to send to Bombay the Reinforcement they intended, in Consequence of the Recommendation from the Calcutta Board, of Two Battalions of Sepoys, and therefore countermanded the Orders for their March to Anjengo. And we have further seen, that the Bombay Council, by Letter dated 24th March, apprized the Government of Madras, that they should, as Opportunity might offer, send round the Detachment of Europeans and Kelly's Battalion of Sepoys, belonging to the latter Presidency.

But this Intention appears, by a subsequent Letter from the Presidency of Bombay to that of Fort Saint George, dated 15th April 1776, to have been laid aside; and the Reason assigned for it was the Expediency of being provided against all Events in so uncertain a Situation of Affairs; as the Ministers, not having shewn much

Ben. Sec. Conf.
No. 127.

See Perf. Corref.
No. 77, 1776.
See Appendix,
No. 115.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 May 1776.
Appendix, No.
128.

No. 128.

No. 128.

much Inclination to perform their own Part of the late Treaty, had pretended nevertheless to term the Protection granted to Ragoba by the Presidency of Bombay, an Infringement of it on theirs.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
20 May 1776.
Appendix, No.
129.

And Your Committee observe, that the Government of Bombay, in their Letters dated the 10th, 22d, and 24th of April, to the Supreme Council, expressed their Sentiments in similar Terms of Disgust at the Impolicy and Defects of the Treaty, and of Complaints against the Poona Government for repeated Breaches of it, particularly in Attacks made by their Ships upon those of the Company; defending at the same Time their own Behaviour in the Protection afforded to Ragoba, and hoping, that were the Ministers to break with them on that Account, they should be fully justified in making Resistance.

No. 129.

As a further Proof of the Defects of the Treaty, they acquainted the Board, that Fatty Sing had demanded Restitution of the Cessions made to the Company by his Treaty with Ragoba, as the Conditions of it were not fulfilled; and he positively denied all Right of the Poona Government to alienate the Guicawar Territories.

Your Committee also observe, that the Bombay Presidency having received the Letter before-mentioned of the 7th March, from the Governor General and Council, took Occasion in acknowledging it to submit to them, whether for many Reasons, and especially on Account of the probable Consequences of their own Proceedings, in having made Offers to Ragoba, and applied for the Assistance or Neutrality of the Country Powers, it might not yet be more eligible and consistent with the Honour and Advantage of the Company, not to ratify the Treaty formed by Colonel Upton, but to permit them to enter into new Engagements upon the Plan laid down in that Letter (of 7th March) with Ragoba, who was then at Surat in great Distress, and not able to disband his Army for Want of Money to pay their Arrears.

But we perceive, that notwithstanding this Situation, they represented some favourable Circumstances which had happened, and by the Interference of the Company, might be rendered of effectual Advantage to him; that Commotions were likely to arise in the Maratta State by the Escape of Sudabah out of Prison, where he had been long confined by the Poona Government, and from his claiming the Office of Regent, either for himself singly, or jointly with Ragoba during the Minority of the young Peshwa, in Opposition to the Ministers; Sudabah being the Son of Chimnajeep Oppah, the Brother

ther of Badajee Row, who was Ragoba's Father, was consequently next to Ragoba entitled to the Peshwaship, or the Regency of the Maratta Empire.

That Ragoba had likewise informed them of his having received Promises of Assistance from the Nizam, upon Condition that the Company would not assist the Ministerial Party, and they desired Instructions for their Conduct in these Particulars.

See Letter from Ragoba, dated Surat, 7th April 1776. No. 129.

And Your Committee find from the Consultations of the Supreme Board on this Occasion, that a Reply to these Letters from Bombay was agreed upon by the Majority after much Difference of Opinion, which will appear to the House from the Minutes subjoined in the Appendix, N^o 130. And it appears to contain express Instructions to that Presidency, that they should conform strictly to the Terms of the Treaty, and avoid any Step whatsoever which might give Occasion of Distrust or Jealousy to the Maratta Government; that it therefore became necessary for them peremptorily to require the immediate Departure of Ragoba and his Army out of the Company's Possessions, and to decline giving the Assurances of Neutrality which Ragoba had demanded of them for the Satisfaction of the Nizam.

With regard to the Possessions claimed by Futty Sing, they gave the following Directions: "As these Possessions are all stipulated, either to be restored to the Maratta State, or ceded to the Company, we desire you will reject the Pretensions of Futty Sing to the Restoration of a Moiety in the Revenues of the Town and Pergunnah of Broach, and his Demand for the Pergunnahs of Chickley, Veriow, Batta, and the Three Villages of Churealey, as inadmissible."

And it appears to Your Committee, that Overtures were also made secretly to Colonel Upton from the Nizam through Fazel Beg Cawn, for a Plan to restore Ragoba to the Maratta Government, by their joint Assistance, upon Terms of mutual Advantage to them; among which we find the following specific Engagement:

See Message from the Nabob Fazel Beg Cawn, on the Part of the Nizam, dated 29 April 1776; and See Letter from Colonel Upton, dated 6 May, on Ben. Sec. Conf. 6 June 1776. Appendix, No. 131.

"After Ragoba is settled in Poona, the Nabob Nizam does promise to make him grant to the English Company, Sunnuds for the Cuttak Country, and relinquish all Claims of the Chout." And Colonel Upton was requested to write to the Supreme Council, and get a Treaty under their Signatures and Seals for that Purpose. It further appears, that Colonel Upton in his Answer expressed some Degree of Resentment at such an Application at so late a Period, and considered the Alliance proposed, as in the present Circumstances, dishonourable to the English; and that although he would keep the Secret, as he was desired, communicating it only

No. 131. Colonel Upton's Letter, dated 6th May 1776.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
June 20, 1778.
Appendix, No.
132.

only to the Supreme Council, he would not have the Nabob flatter himself with their doing any Thing to the Prejudice of the Treaty lately entered into with the Ministers. This indeed appears to have been confirmed by the Governor General and Council, who in their Letter to Colonel Upton, dated 20th June following, declared their Approbation of the Answer which he had returned to Fazel Beg Cawn's Message, adding however a Wish that he had declined giving any Countenance to it whatever, even in promising to transmit it to them, and directing him for the future to avoid all Correspondence with any Foreign Power, for Fear of exciting the Jealousy of the Maratta Government.

It would be tedious and useless to call the Attention of the House to every minute Circumstance of mutual Complaint between the Ministers of Poona and the Presidency of Bombay, in regard to pretended Infringements of the Treaty; and Your Committee will therefore only observe, that the Language of the former seems to have in some Instances approached to Menace.

Appendix, No.
133.

See Part of a Consultation between Colonel Upton and Madha Row, on the Part of the Ministers, 22 April 1776.

See Letter from Colonel Upton to Bombay, dated 4 May 1776.

No. 133.

Appendix, No.

134.

No. 134.

No. 134.

"They were afraid (they said) that they should be at last under the Necessity of following the Example of Hyder Ally, who secured his Peace with the English in a Manner very honourable to himself; and that it was their Resolution, if War again commenced, to carry Fire and Sword through all the Company's Possessions, be the Consequence ever so fatal to themselves;"—That they should allow only a Fortnight for the disbanding of Ragoba's Forces, and had directed their General, Hurry Punt Furkia, to attack and disperse them, in Case they should still remain embodied at the End of that Period.

But Your Committee find, That the Execution of these Threatenings, if ever really intended, was prevented by the Defection of the greatest Part of Ragoba's Troops, which joined the Maratta General; and Colonel Upton, in a Letter dated 27th May, informed the Governor General and Council, that the Ministers had consented to the Omissions required by them in the Treaty, and had signed it, desiring only that a few Alterations might be made, which however he had not agreed to, but had engaged to represent them to the Supreme Council, and at the same Time to request, that a confidential Vackeel from Poona might be permitted to go and reside at Fort William. It appears by the Answer of the Governor General and Council, dated 3d July, that they were determined not to admit of any Alterations in the Treaty, but gave a ready Assent to the proposed Residence of a Maratta Vackeel; and by their Letter of the same Date to the President and

and Council of Bombay, they directed them to receive the stipulated Payment of the Twelve Lacks of Rupees, at the Periods when it should become due from the Poona Government, in whatever Money it should be offered to them.

Your Committee observe, that the executed Treaty was transmitted by Colonel Upton to the Supreme Council, with a Letter dated 3d June, wherein he acquainted them, that the Ministerial Forces were put in Possession of all the ceded Purgunnahs except Jamboosier, which was to remain as a Pledge until the Country of Three Lacks near Broach was given up to the Company's Agents.

And it appears by Letters from Bombay, that Ragoba, after the disbanding of his Army, had retired to Surat with only 200 of his Attendants, and that the President and Council had desired Colonel Upton "to use his Endeavours to induce the Ministers to assign him a suitable Establishment, to relieve the Company from the heavy Expences, they would otherwise incur by his Maintenance." They further apprized the Supreme Board, that the Communication between the Company's Settlements and the Maratta Dominions being now opened, they had returned the Bengal Detachment, and should be obliged, for Want of Money, to send back the Madras Battalion.

The Board appear to have ordered the Treaty to be placed among their Records, and directed Colonel Upton to return immediately to Bengal. Your Committee indeed observe, that they had already, on 1st of July, sent Instructions to him to quit Poona; that having then received a general Letter from the Court of Directors in their Secret Department, dated the 15th December 1775, and found it to contain a Declaration of their Intentions to keep all Territories and Possessions ceded to the Company by the Treaty concluded with Ragoba, they resolved, that as they had considered that Treaty to be invalid, and had since concluded another with the Ministers of the Maratta State, by which many of those Possessions were given up, they could not carry into Execution the Orders of the Court; and that, concerning Colonel Upton's Presence at Poona, to be no longer necessary, but that his Services might be more effectually employed at Bombay for the full Accomplishment of what remained to be settled in the Execution of the Treaty, they directed him to repair thither, and so exert his Endeavours to effect the Conclusion of the different Articles required by it. And Your Committee further observe, That they at the same Time enclosed a Copy of the Company's Orders, and of their Resolutions upon them,

Ben. Sec. Conf.
24 July 1776.
Appendix, No.
135.

Dated 10 June,
and 30 June
1776. Ben. Sec.
Conf. 22 July,
and 5 Aug. 1776.
Appendix, No.
136.

Appendix, No.
137.
24 July 1776,
Ben. Sec. Conf.
3 July 1776.

No. 137.

to the President and Council of Bombay, repeating their Injunctions to them to execute on their Part every Article of the Treaty of Poorunder. It may be proper to remark, that Mr. Barwell on this Occasion declared, that "he did not mean, by subscribing to the Resolution of the Board, to allow that their Government was not at Liberty to adopt hostile Resolutions, and to seize the first Opportunity that offered to execute the Company's Intentions."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8 July 1776, and
15 July 1776.
Appendix, No.
138.

It will be proper further to observe, that Mr. Tayler, a few Days after the Dispatch of the Letters above-mentioned, sent in to the Board a Paper, containing a Complaint and Protest against their Decision upon this Subject; in Answer to which, they having desired to be informed by what Authority he thought himself justified to make a Representation in such a Style, he appears to have replied in strong Terms of Self-justification under the Powers deputed to him by the Presidency of Bombay. These Papers, with the Minutes of the Board, containing their several Opinions and Reasonings, are, for the fuller Information of the House, placed together in the Appendix, N^o 138.

Appendix, No.

139.
Letters from Col.
Upton, dated 19
July, 26 and 28
August 1776.
Letters from
Bombay to Ben-
gal, dated 17 and
20 Aug. 1776.

But Your Committee find, That the Orders of the Company relative to the Territories acquired under the Treaty with Ragoba, occasioned Resolutions very different from those of the Supreme Council, to be taken by the Government of Bombay; who signified by their Letters to Bengal and to Colonel Upton, their Determination to retain such of the Possessions ceded by the Treaty of Surat, as had not yet been yielded up in consequence of that of Poorunder; and we perceive, that Colonel Upton having received this Information at the same Time that the Directions of the Supreme Council for quitting Poona and retiring to Bombay reached him, found himself under great Perplexity, and represented the ill Consequences which would certainly ensue from his obeying such Directions in the actual Circumstance of Affairs, especially as Ragonaut Row had suddenly departed from Surat, and was said to be on his March to join Sudabah, whose increasing Forces and Design of attacking Poona had induced the Ministers to augment the Strength of their Army; and he suggested, that if Sudabah should succeed in the governing Power of that Country, his Confirmation of the late Treaty would be

Ben. Sec. Conf.
30 Sept. 1776.
Letter to Bom-
bay.
Appendix, No.
140.

necessary, as the Peshwa was a Minor. And the Governor General and Council appear to have immediately written to the Presidency of Bombay in Terms of great Displeasure at their intended Proceedings, reminding them of their own Representations of the low State of their Treasury, and the reduced Establishment of their Army,

Army, which ought to make them cautious " of exposing the Company's Possessions under their Government, to the immediate Hazard of a War, admitting that no other Motive opposed their engaging in it." And in a Letter of the same Date to Colonel Upton, they directed him to act in regard to his Stay at Poona according to his own Discretion, but declared their Alarm at his Idea, that it might be necessary for Suda-bah to sign the Treaty, " as they on their Parts had always considered it to be formed with, and binding on the Maratta State, without regarding in whose Hands the actual Power of the Government might then or hereafter be lodged."

But Your Committee observe, that the Select Committee of Bombay had altered their Resolutions before the Receipt of the Letter from the Supreme Board, and that Colonel Upton nevertheless still thought it imprudent for him to depart from Poona till the Treaty should be accomplished, or till a Resident should be sent from Bombay. But it appears that the Governor General and Council hereupon repeated their Opinion, that his longer Continuance at the Maratta Court was unnecessary, and required him immediately to demand his Dismission in Terms of the greatest Delicacy. And they at the same Time expressed, in a Letter to Bombay, their Satisfaction in the Change which the President and Council had made in their Resolutions, and recommended it to them to appoint an Agent to reside at Poona, and to advise them of the Person whom they might nominate to that Station.

And Your Committee find, that Colonel Upton, in his Letter dated the 26th of October, informed the Governor General and Council of several Circumstances which had happened in advancing the Treaty to its entire Accomplishment, which he hoped was then nearly effected: That the Peshwa had consented to make over the Purgunnahs of Hansfood, Occlaseer, and Desborah, for the Country of Three Lacks, and mortgaged the Collections of Jamboosier till the stipulated Sum of Twelve Lacks should be paid. But neither Vackeel or Letter had arrived from Futy Sing, and he imagined that he kept back until he saw which Party would get the better. He (Colonel Upton) had however again assured the Ministers, that the Proofs respecting the Peshwa's having the sole Right to the Guzerat Country must be found satisfactory before the Cessions made by Futy Sing would be restored.

And it appears by another Letter from Colonel Upton, dated 13th November, that the Peshwa intended in a few Days to send a large Army against Hyder Ally,

See Appendix 141.—See also Letter from Rajgonaut Row. No. 140.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 14 Oct. Letter from Col. Upton, dated 9 Sept. and Letter from Bombay to Col. Upton, dated 4 Sept. 1776. Letter from Bombay to Bengal, dated 14 Sept. inclosing the Minutes of their Select Conf. on the Construction of the Company's Orders.

Appendix, No. 141.

14 Oct. 1776. Appendix, No. 142.

See also Letter to Siccaram Baboo of this Date. No. 142.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 9 Dec. 1776. Appendix, No. 143.

See Letter from Bengal in Approbation, dated 9 Dec. 1776. No. 143.

Appendix, No. 144.

Ben. Sec. Conf. as all the Apprehensions of the Poona Government on
23 Dec. 1776. Account of the Disturbances raised by Sudabah were at
an End, he having been entirely defeated and taken

See Letter from Prisoner. That many Complaints however were made
the Peshwa Mad- against the Presidency of Bombay, between whom and
ha Row to Col. that State (Colonel Upton observed) there was every
Upton, received Appearance of a Recommencement of Hostilities, for
8th November; the Encouragement and Protection they had openly
and also Mr. given to Sudabah and to Ragonaut Row, who had been
Halsey's Letters from Salsette. for some Time past near the Portuguese Settlement of
Damaun, endeavouring to procure for himself the Assis-
No. 144. tance of that Nation, "but had lately written to the
"Ministers, and proposed accepting a Jaghire, which
"they being disposed to grant, expected soon to see
"him settled."

Ben. Sec. Conf. But Your Committee observe, that Accounts were
30 Dec. 1776. some Days after received from Colonel Upton, dated
Appendix, No. 24 November, by which it appears that Ragonaut Row
145. had been received at Bombay a short Time before,
See Bombay An- which had occasioned very great Surprize and Concern
swer, 14 April to the Peshwa and his Ministers; and the Governor
1777, on Ben. General and Council expressed the same Sentiments on
Sec. Conf. 17th their Part also, in Letters which they immediately dis-
July. patched to that Presidency, urging with the greatest
Earnestness a Demand for an Explanation of their Pro-
ceedings, and repeating Injunctions to them to insist
upon the instant Departure of Ragoba from Bombay and
all its Dependencies. It is however to be remarked,

Appendix, No. that in a Letter which they wrote at the same Time to
146. Colonel Upton, they took Notice of Circumstances
which they thought betrayed too ready a Disposition to
Enmity in the Ministers, and seemed to suspect, that he
was himself detained by Compulsion at Poona, for which
Reason they again enjoined him to take his Leave im-
See Letter to the mediately of the Maratta Court, acquainting him also
Peshwa Minist. that they had written to the Peshwa on that Subject.

Ben. Sec. Conf. And it may be proper further to observe, that the Su-
13 Jan. 1777. preme Board having in their Letter to the Court of Di-
rectors mentioned their Apprehensions on this Head,
General Clavering desired at the same Time to transmit
his Minute, in which he protests against such Conclu-
sions as unwarrantable.

Ben. Sec. Conf. And it indeed appears by other Letters afterwards re-
27 January, 3d ceived from Colonel Upton, that these Suspicions of the
and 26 Feb. 17 Majority of the Supreme Council were not well founded,
April 1777. and that he had been only prevailed upon to continue at
Appendix, No. Poona till Mr. Mostyn, who was at last appointed by
147. the Presidency of Bombay to go thither as their Resi-
Letters from Col. dent, should arrive; which however did not happen, as
Upton, dated 5 Mr. Mostyn, who was at his First Nomination particu-
December with larly
Enclosures; 22

larly objected to by the Ministers, did not arrive at Poona Jan. with ditto; before the Beginning of April, and Colonel Upton left 26 March with it on the 7th of March preceding, having before his ditto. Departure communicated to the Governor General and Council several Circumstances which had occasioned fresh Letter from Mr. Disgust in the Poona Government to that of Bombay, 1777. particularly by a Letter to the Peshwa from the President, and because that no satisfactory Explanations of their Conduct in regard to Sudabah and Ragonaut Row, had been sent to the Ministers. But Your Committee have perceived that the President and Council of Bombay, in their Letter dated 1st February to the Supreme Council, thus expressed their future Intentions: "We shall likewise direct Mr. Mostyn to do all in his Power to promote the most friendly Correspondence with the Poona Government, and we hope a suitable and permanent Accommodation will be effected between that State and Ragonaut Row, who still resides at Bombay, whereby all future Jealousies will be removed, and the Honourable Company relieved from the Expence incurred by his Residence."

Such is the most material Information relative to the first Quarrel with the Maratta State, which Your Committee have been able to collect and lay before the House; and upon which they may regulate their Judgment of the Conduct and Disposition of the Company's Servants in some of their chief Settlements in India. Such was the apparent State of Composition to which those Disputes between the Presidency of Bombay and the Poona Government were brought, at the Time of Colonel Upton's Departure from the Maratta Court, in the Beginning of the Year 1777.

It may not be improper to turn our Attention for a Moment to consider the political Situation of Affairs in other Quarters at this Period; so far as they appear to have had any Connection with, or may be supposed to have been influenced by the Transactions we have related.

The Presidency of Fort Saint George, to which of Course we direct our first Regard on this Occasion, was then betraying Apprehensions of hostile Designs from Hyder Ally, in Conjunction with the French, which were only allayed by the Report of his Preparations being against the Marattas. But the following Extract of a Letter from that Presidency, dated the 4th of December 1776, to the Supreme Council, will best explain their Circumstances and Situation.

"We have the Honour to enclose you Intelligence received in a Letter from the Nabob, which, after
2 giving

" giving an Account of the Situation of Affairs at Poona, represents Hyder Ally Cawn to be raising Troops and preparing for War; and that the Polygars and Zemindars were ordered to attend at the Passes towards the Payen Ghaut; this is in a great Degree weakened by Advices we have received through another Channel, Copy of which we enclose you, which represents Hyder's Preparations to be in Consequence of the Apprehensions of the Marattas."

" We understand that the French have received at the Islands Troops and Stores from France, and that Barracks are building in Pondicherry. They most probably look forward to dispute with us the Government of this Country; and considering their Views with those of Hyder Ally, who has reduced many petty Princes around him, we ought to prepare ourselves against the Designs of either. Were we able, when Necessity should require, to take the Field with a well-regulated and well-paid Army, with good Conduct, we might hope one vigorous Campaign would restore Peace to the Country; we are sensible of the Necessity of Peace, and every Endeavour shall be used towards a Continuance of it."—The rest of this Letter, and some of the Enclosures which it contains, are put in the Appendix, N^o 148, and may appear worthy of Inspection.

Appendix, No. 148.

See Let. from Sec. ringpatam, dated 20 Sep. 1775, on Ben. Sec. Conf. 12 Feb. 1776. Appendix, No. 149.

Country Corref. 1777, Letter to Gov. Stratton, 12 Jan. No. 149.

See Appendix, No. 80.

See Appendix, No. 115.

Your Committee have indeed found that Hyder Ally, in the Beginning of these Quarrels, had discovered a Distrust and Resentment against the English, advising Ragoba to be aware of them as a deceitful People. It should however be added, that he was suspected at the Time of tampering with the Ministerial Party and the Nizam, to the Disadvantage of Ragonaut Row and his Allies. We have seen that he had nevertheless afterwards assisted that Prince with Money, and that the Peshwa had lately threatened to send a great Force against him. It appears in Reality, that about this Time a very large Body of Maratta Horse penetrated into the Mysorean Country, committing great Ravages; and that Hyder detached the chief Part of his Army, under his Son Tippu Saib, to oppose them.

We have observed, that the Nabob of Arcot had been invited, by the Ministerial Powers at Poona, to assist with his Mediation in procuring a Peace for them with the Company; but that afterwards, upon the Deputation of Colonel Upton, they had refused to accede to the Articles proposed in his Favour, assigning, as a chief Ground of their Refusal, that the Rajah of Tanjore, a Relation of the Ram Rajah, had been dispossessed of his Country;

Country, and that they would not treat upon any Terms of Concession with the Nabob, till after the Restoration of the Maratta Prince. This Event had now taken Place; and though the Inclinations of the Nabob had not been much consulted therein, he had however been obliged to acquiesce in it, and was so far become a less Object of Relentment to the Poona Administration. It is evident indeed that his inveterate Enmity to Hyder Ally made him almost of course a Well-wisher to the Marattas, who had been before their Troubles Hyder's most formidable Opponents. How far Mahommed Ally was at this Time to be dreaded by other Powers as an Enemy, and of what Importance he appeared to the Company as their Ally, will be found in the Letter above referred to, and has been seen by the First Report.

The Subah of the Decan had been manifestly employed in watching the Turns of Fortune of the several Combatants, and endeavouring to convert every Change to his own Advantage. In this View, though he had latterly sent a large Body of Troops to join the Ministerial Army, he was well known not to wish them to be engaged in Action, especially against the British Forces; and he has appeared, at the very Time, to have been forward in proposing a Plan of hostile Union against the same Power, with whom he was seemingly connected in close Alliances. But a Representation made by himself of his own Conduct and Designs, with some Remarks on those of other Powers, having been given by him to Colonel Upton, who passed through Hyderabad in the Beginning of April, on his Return to Bengal, we shall desire to refer the House to it, as the latest Information of his political Views, and particularly of his real or pretended Attachment, both to the English and Marattas.

Moodajee Boosla, the Rajah of Berar, was imagined to have been well disposed to the Cause of Ragoraut Row. But in a Letter received from him on the 28th March 1777, by the Governor General, he mentions his having determined to send Ragojee his Son, with 5,000 Men, to pay a Visit to the Peshwa, as a Measure which their long Friendship had rendered absolutely necessary. He however had sent a Vackeel to reside at Calcutta, and seemed with much Sincerity to desire a Connection of Friendship with the Company; and though he had lately declined Compliance with a Request made to him by them, he softened his Refusal by the warmest Assurance of his Attention to remedy the Complaints which had induced them to make it. If however the Insinuations of the Nizam were to be credited, he was not entirely sincere in these Professions of Friendship, but had at the same Time formed a Design to urge his Demand

Appendix, No.

150.

Appendix, No.

148.

See Appendix,

No. 79.

No. 102.

No. 129.

No. 130.

No. 131.

Appendix, No.

151.

Letter from the

Nizam, dated 13

April 1777.

See Appendix,

75.

Appendix, No.

152.

No. 152.

See Ben. Sel.

Conf. 17 Octo-

ber 1776. No. 52.

Country Corref.

1777; and the

Paper from the

Nizam, above-

mentioned.

Demand of Chout from the Province of Bengal, at the Head of an Army.

Ben. Country
Corr. 1777, re-
ceived 28 Mar.
Appendix, No.
153.

Tookajee Holkar and Madajee Scindia, upon whose Declarations in his Favour Ragoba had so often repeated his Reliance, were now openly engaged in Measures very contrary to his Interests; and they appear also to have been very troublesome and alarming Neighbours to the Company's Ally, the Nabob Vizier.

In regard to the Dominions and Situations of the Vizier, many very material Alterations had taken Place in this Interval, since your Committee closed their last Remarks upon them, at the Conclusion of the Rohilla War. Souja Dowla, who, soon after that Event, began to feel a Decay of Health, did not long survive it, but died in the Beginning of the Year 1775. Previous to his Death, Mr. Middleton left his Durbar in Obedience to the Commands of the Governor General and Council, and returned to the Presidency, bringing with him Fifteen Lacks of Rupees, which he has before been mentioned to have received, in Part of the Rohilla Agreement. It appears also, that Five Lacks had been received on the Company's Account at Benares, being an Assignment by the Vizier on the Rajah Cheit Sing; and the Commander of the Company's Brigade, stationed in Oude had also received Three Lacks, in further Acquittal of his Engagement, on Account of the Assistance given him in that War.

Appendix, No.
154.
Letter from Go-
vernor General
and Council, 2
Feb. 1775.

Your Committee do not find, that before his Death Souja Dowla had discharged any more of his Debt due on that Account. He appears to have nominated his only legitimate Son, Miza Ammany, otherwise called Asof ul Dowla, as his Successor in the Soubadary of Oude; and the Bengal Government determined to support his Pretensions, though by all Accounts he possessed neither the Qualities of the Heart or Head equal to such a Station, his Right however not seeming to have been disputed.

See Append. 27.
Letter to Col.
Champion, 15th
June 1774.

In these Resolutions of advancing the Succession of Asof ul Dowla, Your Committee find, that the Supreme Council paid no Regard to the Bonds of Treaty by which they were connected with his Father. They considered those as mere personal Obligations, and avowedly directed the Line of their Conduct towards the Son, by a View of drawing from it the greatest possible Benefit to the Company's Affairs; having determined, that the specific Conditions of their former Alliances with the Vizier expired with him. Under the Controul of these Intentions, Mr. Bristow, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Middleton in the Residency of Fyzabad, set out in the Beginning of February 1775, to enter upon the

No. 154.

Duties

Duties of his Function, being particularly charged with the Business of settling the Payments of the different Sums due from the late Vizier. It should be further observed, that the Council, in their Orders to Colonel Galliez, discouraged the Offer of any Present from the Nabob to the Army, or to Individuals.

It is not the Purpose or Intention of Your Committee to enter in this Place into a minute Investigation of the Proceedings transacted at the Court of Oude by the Resident on the Part of the Company; we think it proper only to observe, that a Treaty was agreed to between the Nabob and Mr. Bristow on the 21st May 1775, which was confirmed by the Governor General and Council, on the 6th June following, by which the Provinces of Corah and Illiabad were guaranteed to the Nabob, and the stipulated Subsidy for the Service of the Brigade was increased to Two Lacks Sixty thousand Sicca Rupees per Month. But the great Point of Advantage which the Company derived from this Treaty, was the Sovereignty and Possession in Perpetuity of the Districts under Rajah Cheit Sing, as hereunder specified:

Appendix,
No. 155.

Sirkar Benares, - - - the District of Juanpore.

Sirkar Chunar, - - - Bighpore Bahdore.

Sirklessgun, - - - Mullvooz Kawfs.

Sirkar Gauzipore

The Purgunnah of Sickunderpore, - Jeinde Shaah Abad.

Toppa Surchehar, &c. as formerly.

The Mint and Cutwally at Benares.

The Tribute reserved on these Provinces, amounting to 22,10,000 Rupees, payable by Cheit Sing to the Nabob, was of course transferred to the Company; and the Nabob moreover engaged to pay all Balances according to the Engagements of the late Vizier, as they should become due.

The Advantages and honourable Stipulations acquired to the Company by this Treaty, are earnestly pointed out in the joint Minute of Messrs. Clavering, Monson, and Francis, recorded on the Secret Consultations of the 7th December 1775, and they claimed great Merit with the Directors on Account of this Measure, which they declared to be strictly and exclusively their own, in despite of the Opposition given to it by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell; and they expressed also the highest Satisfaction to observe, that by the Terms of the Treaty, the Guarantee of the Nabob's Dominions, and the Service of the Company's Troops, were exactly confined within the same Limits which the Court of Directors in their last

Ben. Sec. Conf.
7 Decem. 1775.
Para. 9.
Appendix, No.
156.

No. 156. Letter had thought fit to prescribe to them for their Engagements with the Vizier. It is however to be observed, that the Governor General, in his Remarks upon these beneficial Representations, persisted in his prophetic Apprehensions, that the Conditions of the Treaty could never be fulfilled, and therefore ought not to be esteemed advantageous; neither did he think it honourable to have extorted from the Nabob Concessions inconsistent with their former Treaties, to which the Necessity of his Situation alone obliged him, however unwillingly, to submit.

Your Committee have remarked, that the Court of Directors had at the End of the Year 1775, expressed their Sentiments very shortly on the Line of Policy which the Majority of their Council in Bengal had resolved to follow in regard to Asoph ul Dowla.

Extract of the Company's General Letter to Bengal, dated 15 Decr. 1775. "Although the Death of Sujah Dowlah may render it necessary to make new Arrangements with his Successor, we cannot agree with our Council, that our Treaties with the State of Oude expired with the Death of that Nabob."

But it is to be observed, that when they were informed of the further Proceedings of the Calcutta Board upon this Subject, and had considered the Conditions upon which the new Treaty with the Nabob was formed, the Court ratified it with their complete Sanction in the following Words:

Extract of the Company's General Letter to Bengal, dated 24 Decr. 1776. "It is with singular Satisfaction we observe at any Time the Attention paid by our Servants to the great Interests of their Employers; and it is with particular Pleasure we here signify our entire Approbation of the late Treaty concluded with Asoph ul Dowla, Successor of Suja Dowla, by which such Terms are procured as seem to promise us solid and permanent Advantages."

Ben. Sec. Conf. 19 Feb. 1776. Appendix, No. 158. See also Appendix 162, 164, and 166. Ben. Sec. Conf. 8 Jan. 1776. Appendix, No. 159. "In Consequence of this Engagement, the Company's Brigades remained in those Provinces, but still the Frontiers were perpetually harassed by flying Parties of the Marattas. The Temper and Conduct of the Nabob seemed ill-suited to Accommodation and Harmony with his Neighbours or Dependants; who indeed on their Part did not shew a Readiness to Service and Obedience. The Instructions of the Governor General and Council to their Servants, both Civil and Military, pointed out the Extent and Limitation of their Interference in these Disputes; and it was particularly however recommended to them to avoid engaging the Company in any new Treaty for the Purpose of Guarantee, or otherwise, without obtaining the express Orders of the Board."

Appendix, No. 160. Bengal Country Corr. received 15. "The Pretensions of the Nabob to the Vizierat, met with many Interruptions; and other Competitors were from time to time supported by different Powers, particularly by the

A. 1782.

DEBATES.

149

the Nizam. The Situation and Conduct of the King June, and 21
was naturally thereupon marked with Doubt and Irr- June 1775, &c.
solution; nor did he seem at last to act with Confidence. See Appendix
or perfect Inclination, when he sent his Ambassador, in 46, Letter from
the Month of April 1776, to invest the Nabob Asoph ul Nudjif Cawn,
Dowlah with the Kilaat. received 2 Jan.
1776.

And Your Committee have found, that frequent Ac- Appendix, No.
counts were afterwards received at Calcutta of continual 161.
Alarms from the threatening Appearances of the Enemy, See Col. Stib-
particularly on the Frontiers of the Province of Korah; bert's Letter, 19
and that the Governor General, in Consequence of these April 1776, on
Informations, and of Intelligence sent by Colonel God- Conf. 2 May.
dard (then commanding the new established Battalions) Appendix, No.
had stated his Apprehensions of a Combination being 162.
formed by the King, the Marattas, the Seikes, and the Ben. Sec. Conf.
Rohillas, to invade the Dominions of the Vizier; and 28 August 1776.
that having thereupon suggested the Expediency of estab- Appendix, No.
lishing a defensive Alliance with the Nabob Nudjif 163.
Cawn, he recommended the private Deputation of Ma-
jor Hanney to his Durbar, for the Purpose of settling all
Terms of Agreement by Personal Negotiation.

That this Measure, after much Debate and Explana- See the Minutes
tion (the Whole of which will be found in the Appen- of the several
dix, No 164,) was agreed upon by the Majority of the Members of the
Council, and Major Hanney was accordingly dispatched Board on Conf.
after receiving his Instructions; by which he was direct- 28 and 29 Aug.
ed to insist upon Nudjif's previous Compliance with 1776, and Gen-
certain Requisitions before he should pass the Bounda- eral Clavering's
ries of their own Dominions. It will not be improper Minute of Dis-
here to remark, that many Doubts of the Nabob's sent, inclosed in
friendly Disposition towards the Vizier, were entertained the Genl Packet
by the Company's Resident at Oude, who however at to England, 23
the same Time declared his Opinion, that although the September.
Marattas had got Possession of the conquered Countries Appendix, No.
on the other Side of the Jumna, " the Awe in which 164.
" foreign Powers were held by the British Troops, and Letter from Mr.
" the Subordination and Discipline introduced among Bristow, dated 22
" the Vizier's Forces under the Command of British August 1776.
" Officers, would prove a Security to his Dominions," Appendix, No.
and defeat the Accomplishment of that Combination 165.
which was certainly projecting against him.

The Deputation to Nudjif Cawn appears not to have Appendix, No.
had an immediate Success, as in Answer to Major 166.
Hanney's Letter, containing the Motives of his Visit, Letter from Nud-
and the Requisitions prescribed, the Nabob endeavoured jif Cawn.
to excuse himself for delaying a Compliance with them; See also Ben.
but nevertheless assured him of a welcome Reception at Sec. Conf. 24th
his Durbar. In Consequence however of the Accounts Oct. and 30 Dec.
which Major Hanney immediately transmitted to the 1776; and see
Supreme Council, fresh Debates and Difference of Opi- Appendix 46.
nion 167.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 4
Nov. 1776, and
2 December.

See also Letter
from Mr. Bris-

tow, Pen. Sec.
Conf. 30 Dec.
1776.

Appendix, No.
168.

Ben. Conf. 3d
Feb. 1777.

See also 21 April
1777.

See Gen. Letter,
23 Nov. 1776.

No. 168.

Appendix, No.
169.

Letter from Mr.
Middleton, dated

16 April 1777.

on Ben. Sec.
Conf. 5 May.

See also Conf. 24
Oct. 1776.

Ben. Sec. Letter,
6 May 1777.

Appendix, 169.

Appendix, No.
169.

Letter from Mr.
Middleton, dated

16 April 1777.

on Ben. Sec.
Conf. 5 May.

See also Conf. 24
Oct. 1776.

Ben. Sec. Letter,
6 May 1777.

Appendix, 169.

nion ensued; but it being finally resolved to make no Alteration in their original Instructions, Major Hanney was of Course left in Attendance at Chunar Gur, till Nudjif Cawn should be disposed, by Compliance with the Requisitions prescribed, to allow him to proceed. In the mean Time, at the Period in question, a desultory Kind of Warfare seems to have been carrying on in various Parts near the Frontiers of the Vizierat; in which Nudjif Cawn is found combating with the Marattas and Jauts, and in great Distress for Money to pay his Troops.

The Vizier's Affairs, and especially his Finances, do not appear to have been in a more flourishing Condition, and the Balances due to the Company, already considerable, were likely to encrease.

In regard to the King, the Confidence, which he does not seem to have fully restored to Nudjif Cawn, diminished daily: His Distresses under the Cabals of his Ministers, and the Disappointment of his Expectation of being relieved, had a great Influence on his Conduct; while the Prospect before him was the more unpromising from the Certainty that Nudjif Cawn, however unable or unwilling in the present Situation of Affairs to assist him, was the only Person he could ultimately look to for Support.

The Rana of Gohud, whom Colonel Goddard had recommended to the Protection of the Company and the Vizier, as his small Dominions might be esteemed a good Barrier to theirs, was obliged to make Peace with the Marattas, after a spirited Resistance to their Attacks.

The Governor General and Council, in their Secret Letter of the 9th May 1777, take Notice of this, with other Circumstances descriptive of the Posture of Affairs at that Period, when they were in immediate Expectation of Colonel Upton's Arrival at the Presidency, on his Return from Poona.

To these Observations, which Your Committee have thus committed to the House on the Situation of political Affairs, relating in any Degree to the Subject of the Maratta War, we shall only add, for your more complete Information on the general Circumstances of the Company's Possessions under the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay at this Period, the State of their Territorial and other Revenues, and of the Number, Quality, and Distribution of their Military Force. These will appear by the Charts hereunto annexed, to which Your Committee desire to refer the House.

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid, from May 1775 to April 1776.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs. £. s. d.
Ceded Lands. Land Revenues	71,55,750		
Charges of Collection	—	81,930	
Jaghire to Lord Clive	—	2,58,530	
Nett Revenues	—	—	68,15,290 766,720
	CRs.		
Bengal Pr. Land Rev.	154,60,380		
Bd. of Cufts. collected	4,45,340		
Duties on Salt collected	4,48,820		
	163,54,540		
Charges of Collection	—	6,76,620	
Stipends and Allowances paid	—	24,39,730	
Nett Revenues	—	—	132,18,190 1,487,040
	CRs.		
Bahar Province. Land Revenues	47,61,410		
Charges of Collection	—	1,56,420	
Allowances and Pensions paid	—	1,67,820	
Nett Revenues	—	—	44,37,170 499,181
Duties on Coinage	—	2,310	260
Customs collected at Calcutta	4,29,480	—	4,29,480 48,316
Rajah Cheit Sing's Tribute	19,07,440	—	19,07,440 214,587
	CRs.		
	305,90,930	37,81,050	268,09,880 3,016,110
Commission on the Revenues	—	4,41,980	4,41,980 49,723
	CRs.		
	—	42,23,030	263,67,900 2,966,387

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William, and Subordinates, from 1775 to 1776.

	Civil.	Marine.	Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by the Company.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
	291,903	44,065	1,051,969	327,800	724,169	101,484	1,161,621

East-India House,
26th February, 1782,

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East-India Company in Bengal, from May 1775 to April 1776; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	C Rs. 134,75,416	C Rs.
Money borrowed at Interest	-	43,23,437
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	-	1,61,023
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	-	6,153
Contract with Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	-	2,47,451
Account Deposits	-	3,08,906
Unclaimed Goods	-	11,822
Tuncan Account	-	54,914
Military Fund	-	11,50,720
Sundry Old Debts	-	10,468
Debts at Dacca	-	231
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	-	39,050
His Majesty Shah Allum, Balance of his Stipend	-	50,31,232
Nudjeef Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	-	8,12,000
Ahteram ul Dowlah, Do. - Do.	-	26,769
Oudy Poory Gouffaine, Do. - Do.	-	27,187
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	-	8,43,501
	Current Rupees	130,54,854

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

July 1

of the TROOPS under Fort William Presidency,

ly 1776.

OF THE TROOPS

Drummers	1
Barbours	1
in the Field	1
Fort William	1
Barbours	1
Drummers	1
Barbours	1
Drummers	1
Barbours	1
Drummers	1
Barbours	1

URN of the Troops, under Fort William Presidency, July 1776.

Non-commissioned and Private.			European Staff, &c.																			Supernumer.				Wanting to complete.									
Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matrosses.	Infan. Rank & File.	Total.	Adjutants.	Adj. and Quar. Ma.	Quarter Masters.	Insp. & C. Gen. of Stor.	Commissaries.	Dep. Commissaries.	Conductors.	Qu. Ma. General.	Jud. Ad. General.	Aids de Camp.	Military Secretary.	Town Major.	Barrack Masters.	D. J. A. General.	Surgeon General.	Surgeons Major.	Surgeons.	Surgeons Affiliants.	Chaplains.	Fort Adjutant.	Majors.	Captain Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned and Private.	Lieut. Colonels.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned and Private.	
381	—	464	—	4	—	2	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	45
—	2,214	2,407	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	910
—	265	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	82
—	—	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
413	2,479	3,726	10	17	7	1	2	6	12	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	7	23	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44	910	1,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
457	3,389	4,763	10	17	7	1	2	6	12	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	7	23	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Native Staff, &c.							Lascars.				Supernumeraries.						Wanting to comp.							
Adjutants.	Writers.	Sircars.	Doctors.	Armourers.	Watermen.	Camp Colourmen.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemaudars.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Subadars.	Jemaudars.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	221	66	78	220	—	2	65	742	809	2	6	—	55	—	—	—	4	8	—	23	—	—	—
—	—	10	12	19	34	—	25	72	1,632	1,729	13	22	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	4	232	78	97	254	—	27	137	2,374	2,538	15	28	2	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	23	—	1	—
3	4	232	78	97	254	—	27	138	2,374	2,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISPOSITION

DISPOSITION of the foregoing TROOPS.

European	Artillery	{	1 Company	—	—	—	Dinapore.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Berhampore.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	In the Field.	
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Fort William.	
	Infantry	{	1st Regiment	—	{	5 Companies	—	Berhampore.
						5 Do.	—	Dinapore.
			2d Do.	—		5 Companies	—	Berhampore.
			3d Do.	—	5 Do.	—	Calcutta.	
	Invalids	{	1 Company	—	—	—	Prefidency.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Chunar.	
Hindoostan	Infantry	{	4 Battalions	—	—	—	Berhampore.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Saheb Gunge.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Dinapore.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Boggah.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Ramgur.	
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Mongheer.	
			3 Do.	—	—	—	Barrackpore.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Midnapore.	
			6 Do.	—	—	—	Be'gram.	
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Chunar.	
	Militia or Invalid Sepoys	{	1 Do.	—	—	—	Chittagong.	
			1 Do. (Light Infantry)	—	—	—	Chackye.	
			Stationed at	—	—	—	Prefidency.	
						Moorshedabad.		
						Patna.		
						Dacca.		
						Burdwan.		
						Dinapore.		

An ACCOUNT of the Territorial, and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid, from May 1776 to April 1777.

	Gross Collections.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
	CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£. s. d.
Ceded Lands. Land Revenues	59,41,185			
Charges of Collection	—	57,936		
Jaghire to Lord Clive	—	2,58,631		
Nett Revenues	—	—	56,24,618	638,770
CRs.				
Bengal Prov. Land Rev. 136,88,614				
Board of Cufts. collect. 6,11,148				
Duties on Salt collected 7,26,112				
	150,25,874			
Charges of Collection	—	4,92,853		
Stipends and Allowances paid	—	24,31,639		
Nett Revenues	—	—	121,01,382	1,361,405
Bahar Province. Land Revenues	49,47,465			
Charges of Collection	—	1,86,149		
Allowances and Pensions paid	—	1,61,099		
Nett Revenues	—	—	46,00,217	5,17,524
Duties on Coinage	5,213	—	5,213	586
Customs collected at Calcutta	2,61,862	—	2,61,862	29,459
Rajah Cheit Sing	26,03,145	—	26,03,145	292,854
CRs.	287,84,744	35,88,307	251,96,437	2,834,598
Commission on the Revenues		4,45,303	4,45,303	50,096
CRs.		40,33,610	247,51,134	2,784,502

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William and Subordinates, from 1776 to 1777.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by the Company.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
290,075	35,117	942,119	280,081	662,038	85,986	1,073,216

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted,
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A. 1782.

D E B A T E S.

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An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bengal,
from May 1776 to April 1777; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries				CRs.
				156,09,844
Money borrowed at Interest	—	—	—	CRs. 6,82,637
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	—	1,57,643
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	—	—	—	6,153
Contract with Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	—	—	—	2,47,451
Account Deposits	—	—	—	5,06,169
Unclaimed Goods	—	—	—	11,822
Tuncan Account	—	—	—	54,914
Military Fund	—	—	—	11,50,720
Sundry old Debts	—	—	—	6,265
Debts at Dacca	—	—	—	231
Debts at Patna	—	—	—	59,163
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	—	—	—	39,050
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	—	—	—	49,50,216
Nudjeer Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	—	—	—	10,44,000
Ah eram ul Dowlah, Do. — Do.	—	—	—	1,31,406
Oody Poory Goussaine, Do. — Do.	—	—	—	27,187
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	—	—	—	7,84,952
				Curt. Rupees. 98,60,197

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

TABLE 1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, 1776, AS TOLD BY THE PARTICIPANTS.

[The page contains faint, illegible markings and bleed-through from the reverse side.]

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of

September

1. 1000	1. 1000	1. 1000	1. 1000
2. 1000	2. 1000	2. 1000	2. 1000
3. 1000	3. 1000	3. 1000	3. 1000
4. 1000	4. 1000	4. 1000	4. 1000
5. 1000	5. 1000	5. 1000	5. 1000
6. 1000	6. 1000	6. 1000	6. 1000
7. 1000	7. 1000	7. 1000	7. 1000
8. 1000	8. 1000	8. 1000	8. 1000
9. 1000	9. 1000	9. 1000	9. 1000
10. 1000	10. 1000	10. 1000	10. 1000
11. 1000	11. 1000	11. 1000	11. 1000
12. 1000	12. 1000	12. 1000	12. 1000
13. 1000	13. 1000	13. 1000	13. 1000
14. 1000	14. 1000	14. 1000	14. 1000
15. 1000	15. 1000	15. 1000	15. 1000
16. 1000	16. 1000	16. 1000	16. 1000
17. 1000	17. 1000	17. 1000	17. 1000
18. 1000	18. 1000	18. 1000	18. 1000
19. 1000	19. 1000	19. 1000	19. 1000
20. 1000	20. 1000	20. 1000	20. 1000
21. 1000	21. 1000	21. 1000	21. 1000
22. 1000	22. 1000	22. 1000	22. 1000
23. 1000	23. 1000	23. 1000	23. 1000
24. 1000	24. 1000	24. 1000	24. 1000
25. 1000	25. 1000	25. 1000	25. 1000
26. 1000	26. 1000	26. 1000	26. 1000
27. 1000	27. 1000	27. 1000	27. 1000
28. 1000	28. 1000	28. 1000	28. 1000
29. 1000	29. 1000	29. 1000	29. 1000
30. 1000	30. 1000	30. 1000	30. 1000
31. 1000	31. 1000	31. 1000	31. 1000

of the T R O O P S under Fort William Presidency,
September 1777.

ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of the T

				European Commissioned Officers.										European Non-commissioned and Private.											
				Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Total.	Cadets.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matrosses.	Infan. Rank & File.	Total.	Adjutants.	Adj. and Quar. Ma.	Quarter Masters.	Inf. Gen. of Stores.	Assistant to D.	
Hindostan	European	Tem- porary Brigade	Artillery 5 Companies	—	1	3	5	6	16	11	—	42	—	31	17	31	355	—	434	1	4	—	1	—	
			Corps of Engineers	—	—	2	2	—	6	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			Infantry 3 Regiments	—	3	6	5	44	63	—	51	172	—	154	79	—	—	2,250	2,483	3	—	3	—	—	
			Invalids 2 Companies	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	54	8	—	—	287	349	—	—	—	—	—	
			Troop of Body Guard	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
			Infantry 23 Battalions, and 36 Comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Militia or Invalid	—	—	1	3	25	110	—	81	220	—	185	257	—	—	3	445	5	—	3	—	—	
			Artillery 3 Companies	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
			Cavalry 3 Regiments	—	—	—	1	3	6	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
			Infantry 9 Battalions	—	1	1	1	9	21	—	4	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	Present Strength	—	4	11	14	91	9	226	13	143	511	—	428	361	31	355	2,540	3,715	11	4	8	1	
			Supernumeraries	—	—	3	2	2	—	19	—	25	51	—	20	18	1	16	85	140	—	—	—	—	
			Wanting to complete	—	—	2	2	2	—	17	4	30	57	—	75	11	—	86	967	1,139	—	—	—	—	
			Establishment	—	—	4	10	14	91	9	224	17	148	517	—	483	354	30	425	3,422	4,714	11	4	8	1

				Native Officers and Sepoys.														
				Subadars.	Refoldars.	Jemautdars.	Duffidars.	Tom Toms and Trumpeters.	Private Troopers.	Golundazees.	Havildars, Naiks, and Sepoys.	Total.	Commandants.	Adjutants.	Writers.	Sircars.		
Hindostan	Tem- porary Brigade	-	Troop of Body Guard	-	-	-	6	2	100	-	-	109	-	-	-	-		
		-	Infantry 23 Battalions, and 36 Companies Militia or Invalids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,710	21,889	25	28	7	23		
		-	Artillery 3 Companies	-	-	333	-	575	-	-	-	240	48	299	-	-	-	
		-	Cavalry 3 Regiments	-	-	3	12	36	216	24	1,200	-	-	1,488	6	-	-	
		-	Infantry 9 Battalions	-	-	-	105	178	-	396	-	99	6,217	6,995	9	9	9	
		-	Lascars attached to European Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	Present Strength	-	-	441	13	797	222	693	1,300	339	26,975	30,780	34	43	16	33
			Supernumeraries	-	-	28	1	62	-	4	-	-	344	439	-	-	-	-
			Wanting to complete	-	-	8	-	6	-	1	-	-	103	118	-	-	-	-
			Establishment	-	-	421	12	741	222	690	1,300	339	26,734	30,459	34	43	16	33

DISPOSITIONS of the foregoing TROOPS.

European	Artillery	{	1 Company	—	—	—	Allahabad.
			4 Companies	—	—	—	Fort William.
	Infantry	{	1st Regiment	—	{ 5 Companies		Allahabad.
			2d Regiment	—	{ 5 Do.		Dinapore.
			3d Regiment	—	—		Berhampore. Fort William.
Hindustan	Infantry	{	4 Battalions	—	—	—	Allahabad.
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Dinapore.
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Chunar Gur.
			5 Do.	—	—	—	Berhampore.
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Boggah.
			3 Do.	—	—	—	Midnapore.
			5 Do.	—	—	—	Presidency.
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Islamabad.
			1 Do. (Light Infantry)	—	—	—	Chackye.
	Militia or Invalid Sepoys	{	2 Companies	—	—	—	Ramgur.
			7 Do.	—	—	—	Patna and Buxar.
			6 Do.	—	—	—	Dacca.
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Dinagpo.e.
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Burdwan.
			8 Do.	—	—	—	Moorshedabad.
Temporary Brigade.	Artillery	{	2 Companies	—	—	—	Doab.
			1 Do.	—	—	—	Rohilcund.
	Cavalry	—	3 Regiments	—	—	—	Doab.
	Infantry	{	7 Battalions	—	—	—	Doab.
			2 Do.	—	—	—	Rohilcund.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from May 1775 to April 1776.

		Gross.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£. s. g.
Bombay.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 32,688				
Customs and Duties	3,16,392				
Farms	93,104				
		4,42,184			
Charges and Deductions			76,048		
Nett Revenues				3,66,136	45,767
Tellicherry.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 18,432				
Customs and Duties	8,992				
		27,424			
Charges and Deductions			6,288		
Nett Revenues				21,136	2,642
Surat.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 2,29,120				
Customs and Duties	2,10,696				
		4,39,816			
Charges and Deductions			57,560		
Nett Revenues				3,82,256	47,782
Amjengo.					
Farms		832		832	104
Fort Victoria.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 7,376				
Customs and Duties	1,648				
Farms	712				
		9,736		9,736	1,217
Broach.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 6,46,072				
Customs and Duties	55,408				
		7,01,480			
Charges and Deductions			80,232		
Nett Revenues				6,21,248	77,656
Tannah.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 1,68,192				
Customs and Duties	7,448				
		1,75,640			
Charges and Deductions			18,232		
Nett Revenues				1,57,408	19,676
Carranjah.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 32,296				
Customs and Duties	25,256				
Farms	424				
		57,976			
Charges and Deductions			14,016		
Nett Revenues				43,960	5,495
Jamboosier.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 2,93,776				
Charges and Deductions			82,736		
Nett Revenues				2,11,040	26,380
Bushire.					
Customs and Duties		3,560		3,560	445
Rups.		21,52,424	3,35,112	18,17,312	£. 227,164

A. 1782.

D E B A T E S.

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An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expenses at Bombay and its Dependencies, from May 1775 to April 1776.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
86,981	63,915	199,558	22,498	372,952

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from May 1775 to April 1776; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries				Rupees.
				5,18,880
Debt at Interest	—	—	—	25,95,000
Due Account Deposits	—	—	—	27,394
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	—	29,098
King of Travencore, Account Pepper	—	—	—	11,301
				Rupees 26,62,793

East-India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1775 to 1776.

	Rupees.
Bullion	12,19,455
Bills	11,28,077
Goods	—
	Rups. 23,47,532
	293,441

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

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Company's Office in the Building of Boston

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

March 1776

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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ON of the TROOPS under Bombay,

1776.

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable Company

	ARTILLERY.															INFANTRY.																		
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Staff.			Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Fifes and Drums.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Brigad. General, &c.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.						Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.		
							Adjutant.	Qu. Masters.	Surgeon.														Ma. of Brig.	Town Maj.	Aids de Cp.	Secretaries.	Surg. Maj.	Adjutants.	Q. Masters.	Surgeons.				
Bombay	-	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	-	5	3	7	5	6	59	1	1	-	1	8	9	12	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	45	47	23	
On Expedition	1	-	2	1	4	3	1	-	1	4	3	9	3	10	71	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	20	12	
Carranja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	
Salfette	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	9	43	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	12	7	
Baroche	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	10	14	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	5	
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	6	5	
Tellicherry	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	3	21	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	8	3	
Anjengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	
Total	1	2	5	4	10	10	1	1	1	17	12	32	13	45	224	1	1	2	1	18	22	26	1	1	3	1	1	6	4	2	1	105	102	56
Wanting to complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supernumeraries	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	-	
Etablissement	1	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	12	12	32	12	48	284	1	-	2	2	18	24	32	1	1	3	1	1	6	4	2	-	94	94	56

	INFANTRY.							SEPOYS.													
	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drums, &c.	Private.	Captain.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Subadats.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Corporal.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drums, &c.	Watermen.	Sepoys.
Madras Detachment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	1	9	20	11	1	57	59	11	8	694
On Expedition	-	-	4	1	8	8	4	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4	1	8	8	4	66	1	5	5	1	9	20	11	1	57	59	11	8	694

N. B. There are 54 Artificers belonging to the 6 Battalions of Bombay Sepoys to repair their Arms, not included in the above Return. The Staff Officers are included in their Rank as well as in the Columns of Staff.

R. Campbell, Major of Brigade.

LASCARS.				
		Serangs.	Tindals.	Private.
Bombay	-	1	4	101
On Expedition	-	3	8	164
Carranja	-	-	-	-
Salfette	-	1	2	148
Baroche	-	1	1	60
Surat	-	1	1	30
Tellicherry	-	1	1	28
Anjengo	-	-	-	10
Total	-	8	17	541
Wanting to compleat		1	-	-
Supernumeraries				43
Etablissement	-	9	17	498

Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 1st March 1776.

			SEPOYS.																	IRREGULARS.							INVALIDS.					
Private Europeans.			SEPOYS.																	IRREGULARS.							INVALIDS.					
Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Subsniffes.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.	Topasses.	Tiveys.					Ns.		Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private.
47	23	260		2	5	8	1	2	19	39	18	113	104	12	4	42	20	1,591	99													
20	12	280		2	13	8	2	1	14	28	11	77	77	6	5	17	9	1,188														
2	—	24			1				2	5	3	5	7			4	3	206														
12	7	144		1	6	5	1	1	13	27	12	53	75	7	1	15	11	724	11													
4	5	141			3	2	1	1	6	12	4	13	16	2	1	14	3	342														
6	5	71		1	3	4	1	1	6	11	4	30	30	2	1	8	5	360														
8	3	15																														
3	1	—																	100													
																			36													
102	56	935		6	31	27	6	6	60	122	52	291	309	29	12	100	51	4,411	246													
—	—	345				3				4	8	69	51	8		20	9	3509														
8	—	—			2																											
94	56	1,280		6	30	30	6	6	60	126	60	360	360	37	12	120	60	4,920	—													
																	</															

[illegible]

Since last Return.									
			Dead.	Deserted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	-	-	16	1	8	1	-	6	3
Infantry	-	-	69	13	4	8	18	2	23
Sepoys	-	-	76	373	82	6	31	113	541
Total	-	-	161	387	94	15	49	121	567

(Signed)

R. Gordon, Brigadier General.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from May 1776 to April 1777.

	Gros.	Charges.	Nett Revenue..	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£. s. d.
Bombay.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 31,584				
Customs and Duties 3,33,056				
Farms - - - 93,104				
	4,57,744			
Charges and Deductions -	—	25,128		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	4,32,616	54,077
Tellicherry.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 22,520				
Customs and Duties - 11,272				
Farms - - - 7,648				
	41,440			
Charges and Deductions -	—	3,296		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	38,144	4,768
Surat.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 1,52,640				
Customs and Duties 2,40,552				
	3,93,192			
Charges and Deductions -	—	55,648		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	3,37,544	42,193
Anjengo.				
Farms - - - -	832	—	832	104
Fort Victoria.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 5,728				
Customs and Duties - 2,496				
Farms - - - 1,088				
	9,312	—	9,312	1,164
Broach.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 5,51,600				
Customs and Duties 60,584				
	6,12,184			
Charges and Deductions -	—	57,696		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	5,54,488	69,311
Tannah.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 2,10,784				
Customs and Duties - 12,640				
	2,23,424			
Charges and Deductions -	—	26,576		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	1,96,848	24,606
Carranja.				
Land Revenues - Rs. 27,232				
Customs and Duties - 24,208				
Farms - - - 4,712				
	56,152			
Charges and Deductions -	—	3,312		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	52,840	6,605
Jamboojier.				
Land Reven. - Rs. 3,30,520				
Customs and Duties - 40,000				
	3,70,520			
Charges and Deductions -	—	16,500		
Nett Revenues - - -	—	—	3,54,020	44,253
Bushire.				
Customs - - - -	9,096	—	9,096	1,137
Vingorla.				
Land Revenues - - -	13,576	—	13,576	1,697
Rups.	21,87,480	1,88,160	19,99,320	£. s. d. 249,915

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Bombay and its Dependences, from May 1776 to April 1777.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.
78,515	57,320	208,037	16,907	360,779

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company, at Bombay, from May 1776 to April 1777; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rupees.
	12,88,945
Debt at Interest	Rupees.
Due on Account Deposits	34,52,867
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	39,106
King of Travencore, Account Pepper	22,887
	20,589
	Rupee
	35,15,449

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1776 to 1777.

	Rupee.
Bullion	2,70,480
Bills	9,52,545
Goods	2,49,153
	Rups.
	12,72,178
	£. s. g.
	184,022

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

PARLIAMENTARY
ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expenses at Bombay and its Dependent Territories, from May 1776 to May 1777.

Cash	1,000,000	1,000,000
Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the

April 1777.

Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balance	1,000,000	1,000,000

REP. V.

Revenue	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balance	1,000,000	1,000,000

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of the T R O O P S under Bombay Presidency,

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T

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable Company's

ARTILLERY.															INFANTRY.														

IRREGULAR SEPOYS.

			Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeant.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subniffes.	Col. Bearers.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.
Baroche	-	-	4	8	1	20	20	4	4	4	12	4	96
Surat	-	-	2	4	—	10	10	2	2	2	6	2	02
Anjengo	-	-											8
Total	-	-	6	12	1	30	30	6	6	6	18	6	66

N. B. The Officers on Leave in Europe not included above, but as wanting to complete.

Fifty four Artificers belonging to the Six Battalions of Sepoys not included in the above Return.

(Signed)

W. Richardson,
Brigadier Major.

Brigadier General Gordon, and Major Thomas Lee, Commandant of Artillery, have died since the Date of this Return: There are also about 65 sick Europeans in the Bombay Hospitals alone, which are not distinguished from the effective, and 35 Commissioned Officers, not fit for Duty.

(Signed) Edward Ravenscroft, Secretary.

Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 30th April 1777.

SEPOYS.																			IRREGULARS.										INVALIDS.					
			Tiveys.																Ns.															
Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Subniffes.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.	Topasses.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Adjutants.	Serjeants.	Head Moopas.	Under Moopas.	Private.	Moopas.	Private.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private.
64	20	281		4	18	12	4	4	34	67	33	184	193	20	6	66	27	2,491	72											1	12	9	1	123
1						1			1	3		6	8			1	1	117																
12	6	108		1	4	6	1	1	10	21	10	58	60	6	2	19	10	813	12															
10	5	142		1	5	5	1	1	10	20	7	59	57	6	2	20	10	748																
8	5	138		1	5	5	1	1	9	21	9	58	56	4	2	22	10	648																
4	2	10																																
		4																																
99	38	683		7	32	29	7	7	64	132	59	365	374	36	12	128	58	4,817	150			1	2	2	22	222				1	14	11	1	154
	18	597				1			1	4	1	25	16	4		7	2	528																
5																																		
44	56	1,280		7	31	30	7	7	65	136	66	390	390	40	12	135	60	5,345				1	2	2	22	222								

LASCARS.

	Serangs.	Tindals.	Private.
Bombay	-	4	9
Carranja	-	-	3
Salfette	-	1	2
Baroche	-	1	2
Surat	-	1	1
Tellicherry	-	-	10
Total	-	7	14
Wanting to compleat	-	-	-
Supernumeraries	-	-	-
Establishment	-	-	-

Since last Return.

	Dead.	Deserted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
Infantry	-	16	1	1	-	-	5
Sepoys	-	34	77	25	-	-	316
Total	-	52	79	26	-	-	323

(Signed)

Charles Egerton,
Colonel Commandant.